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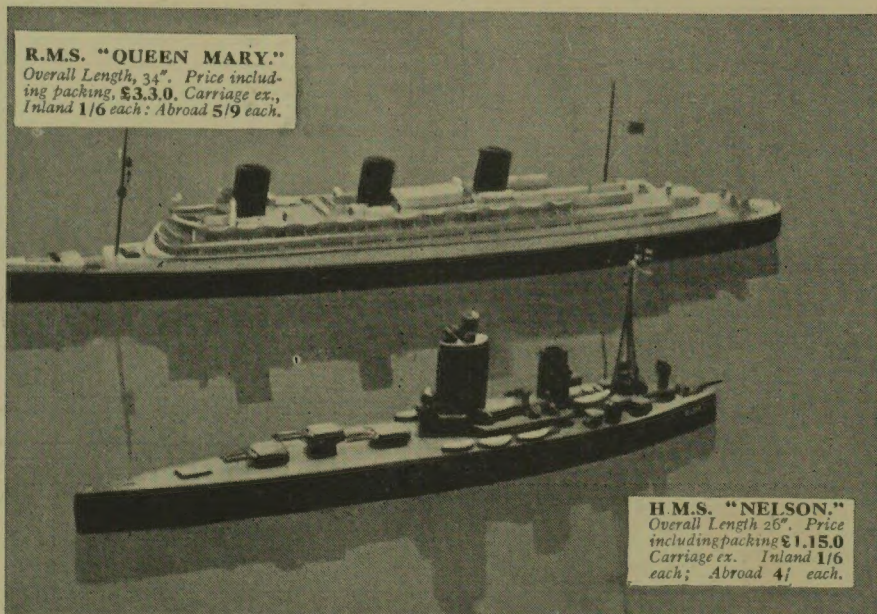


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SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1937.



THE CHINESE SOLDIER—AN ENIGMATIC FACTOR IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT WITH JAPAN: A PRIVATE OF THE MODERNISED ARMIES MAINTAINED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

In the present conflict between China and Japan, the Chinese soldier is a factor whose value it is difficult to estimate with anything like precision. There can be no doubt that the Chinese troops have improved greatly in recent years. This was strongly emphasised the other day in a report of the Japanese War Ministry. In this it was stated that since the fighting of 1932-33 Chinese military efficiency has been doubled or trebled. Organisation has been centralised and inferior equipment has been replaced by better weapons. Artillery, in particular, has been brought up

to date. Many of the troops have been trained by German instructors, notably General Chiang Kai-Shek's own 87th Division, which took up positions in Kiangwan, to the north of Shanghai, on August 14. There are estimated to be about 2,000,000 men under arms in China, but this figure includes provincial armies not directly controlled by the Central Government. The soldier seen here is seen wearing his field-cap—but Chinese fighting equipment includes steel helmets—of German pattern—for the crack units. Other troops wear tin-hats of American type.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

FORTY-TWO years ago the London Promenade Concerts began under the conductorship of the man who is still conducting them. At that time, the only possibility of persuading a popular audience to listen to a symphony was to wedge it between cornet solos. It is wonderful what can be done in this country by the union of a brave, persistent man and time. I have no doubt that in the early days of the Promenade Concerts everybody said that the daring young conductor—for Henry Wood was then as young in years as he still is in heart—was riding for a fall; London wasn't Paris or Vienna, but a city of solid British merchants and their clerks, who had no time or use for high-faluting art or music or anything of that sort. All they wanted in the evening was a little light entertainment.

Young Henry Wood thought otherwise. Backed by a manager who believed in him, he adopted the bold device of offering the public a programme of skilfully contrasted items which, for all the sugar with which the pill was coated, amounted to a continuous performance of classical music. The scheme was financed by making the second half of the programme a ballad concert, which, consequently, commanded the full support of the musical publishers. Thus the audience would listen to classical music in one half of the evening and to sentimental modern songs in the other. But the important thing was that for the first time the ordinary public—the kind that filled the pit and the galleries of the London theatres and music-halls—had a chance of hearing a continuous performance of good orchestral music. Nothing like it had been known in London before, or, for that matter, anywhere else. Admission to the Prom. was fixed at a shilling, with prices for those who wanted seats ranging up to five shillings. (During the war, these were unavoidably raised.) For their shilling the hardy ones, who soon developed into hardy annuals, were free to wander about the entire auditorium in the Continental manner and come and go as they pleased.

That was the beginning of the Proms. And as they began so they continued. Their aim, of which their creator never lost sight, was to educate. At the beginning of their forty-third season, Sir Henry Wood, now full of years and honour, but with the same undiminished faith, ardour, and enthusiasm, has again defined their motive: "The Promenades," he said the other day to those critics who complained that the schedule was too long and strenuous to obtain perfect technical performance, "are not intended for musicians and musical experts as such. They are for the public at cheap prices. And it is out of this public," he added, "that music-loving audiences are formed."

That is very true. Many a lover and practitioner of music has first felt the flame of a life-long enthusiasm by being taken, probably by some other young amateur, perhaps little more knowledgeable

than himself, to one of Sir Henry Wood's Promenade Concerts. Here, at first intrigued and then enthralled, he has been initiated into the appreciation of some of the supreme achievements of the human mind. Year after year the initiation has been repeated for hundreds and even for thousands who before had never suspected the very existence of the world of beauty and increased understanding on which the keys of music unlocked the door. All over the world and certainly all over Britain, there must be living countless men and

man with the familiar carnation in his button-hole, are well aware of this. They not only applaud a master-conductor, but express their recognition of something even more remarkable—a great teacher and inspirer. He has made music, for the first time in this country for over two centuries, a popular art. He has restored us, indirectly, to the position in music that we once held and later lost. To-day, our contemporary composers are recognised as second to none. Who can say how much of this achievement—and viewed in the light of the musical opinion of fifty years ago, it is an amazing one—has not been due to Sir Henry Wood?

The secret of his success has been not his enthusiasm alone, but his persistence. In this country nothing succeeds like repetition. A first fine accomplishment is apt to pass almost unrecognised: till Englishmen have become used to it, they refuse to regard it as anything out of the ordinary rut. Only when it has, by its very continuance, become ordinary, do they acknowledge it to be extraordinary. In this paradoxical attitude towards the achievement of genius, the English pay subconscious tribute to an attribute still more precious than genius and one without which even the rarest genius must fail and come to naught. Character, which comprises determination, courage and patience, is the measure by which our race judge men and all that they do. Only when they can pass that test are they permitted to enter the Valhalla of British worthies.

Sir Henry Wood has passed that test. For forty-two years, for well over half the allotted years of the Psalmist's span of life, he has given his countrymen the best that music had to offer. By doing this so persistently and courageously he has gradually won both for himself and for his concerts of classical music for popular audiences the rank of an institution. That is a very extraordinary thing for one man to have done. The Proms. have become part of the national heritage. How much that is so was brought vividly to my realisation a few years ago. It was the autumn of 1931, when the financial crisis had almost brought us to ruin and a further period of extravagant rule, based on mass bribery, was likely, in the opinion of sober men, to destroy all that we cherished. The hastily-formed National and emergency Government had taken its courage in its hands and appealed to the country for a mandate. A week or so before the fatal Election on which the future of the country depended, the last Prom. of the season ended, as usual, with a rendering of Sir Henry Wood's spirited Fantasia on British Sea Songs. As the last bars of "Rule Britannia"—a song then long out of favour—approached, the whole audience, many of whose sympathies must normally have been radical, joined in and repeated the refrain again and again. From that moment, I never had a doubt how the Election would end.



BEARING THE FIRST CERTAIN ILLUSTRATION IN GREEK ART OF PROMETHEUS BRINGING DOWN FIRE FROM HEAVEN (SHOWN IN THE LOWER ZONE): A MAGNIFICENT GREEK VASE (15½ IN. HIGH) OF ABOUT 425 B.C. ACQUIRED BY THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

Aided by the National Art Collections Fund, the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford has acquired a magnificent Greek vase of about 425 B.C. by the Dinos painter. It is called in Greek a calyx-crater. Round the body are two zones of figure-scenes in the red-figured technique. The upper zone represents adventures of Theseus, including his slaying of the monster Procrustes, shown in the photograph reclining on his sinister bed. On the front of the lower zone (illustrated above) is Prometheus bringing down fire from Heaven, with the satyrs Komos, Sikinnis, and Simos lighting torches from his flame. The vase belongs to the finest Greek period and is in the best style. Mythologically it is also of high importance, for the story of Prometheus bringing fire down had never before been certainly recognised in Greek art. This vase leaves no doubt as to the subject, for the names of the figures are inscribed beside them. Through this piece, the scene can now be identified on at least two other vases, one in Bologna, the other in the Waterkeyn collection, where details differ and the actors are not named.

women who love music and help to provide those who practise it with a livelihood and who first gained that love through the medium of the Promenade Concerts. Once they crowded round the fountain, stood silent and breathless in the packed, hot auditorium and sat, like the gods at their ease, during the interval, on the steps of the Queen's Hall back entrance or on the curbstone of Riding House Street. Has any music, I wonder, heard in later years—Salzburg Festival or Philadelphia Orchestra—seemed so sweet and revealing to them as those thrilling sounds first conveyed to their ears by the magic of Sir Henry's baton? The crowd of eager habitués who, as each autumn comes round, greet this great

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN NORTHERN CHINA: TROOPS CONCERNED IN EVENTS NEAR TIENTSIN.



SHORTLY BEFORE THE JAPANESE AIR RAID ON TIENTSIN: SOLDIERS WATCHING CHINESE TROOP MOVEMENTS.



JAPANESE TROOPS IN NORTHERN CHINA ENGAGED IN "DIGGING THEMSELVES IN": A PARTY OF SOLDIERS AT WORK ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRENCHES.



A TYPICAL MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE LAND FORCES OPERATING IN NORTHERN CHINA: A STEEL-HELMETED BUGLER.

FURTHER developments of the situation in China, of course, have occurred since the above photographs were taken. The descriptive notes supplied with the first four (in the upper part of the page) bear date July 26, while the two at the bottom were taken "late in July." As noted in our last issue, it was on July 29 that Japanese aircraft and artillery bombed and shelled six bases of Chinese troops in Tientsin, after savage street fighting. On August 10 it was reported that Japanese reinforcements were continuing to arrive at Taku, the port of Tientsin, and that the total strength of the Japanese forces in North China was then estimated to be 45,000. On August 8 some 3000 Japanese troops marched into Peking.

(Continued below.)



"MASSAGE PARADE" AS A HEALTH PRECAUTION AMONG THE JAPANESE TROOPS IN NORTHERN CHINA: MEN IN DOUBLE COLUMN, STRIPPED TO THE WAIST, HAVING THEIR SHOULDERS MASSAGED BY THOSE BEHIND.



THE GRIM SIDE OF THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST: JAPANESE SOLDIERS STANDING AT ATTENTION AT THE CREMATION OF COMRADES KILLED IN THE FIGHTING FOR TIENTSIN—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN LATE IN JULY.



DURING A "CLASH" BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE FORCES OUTSIDE TIENTSIN TOWARDS THE END OF LAST MONTH: A PARTY OF JAPANESE OFFICERS WATCHING THE COURSE OF EVENTS FROM THEIR OWN TRENCHES.

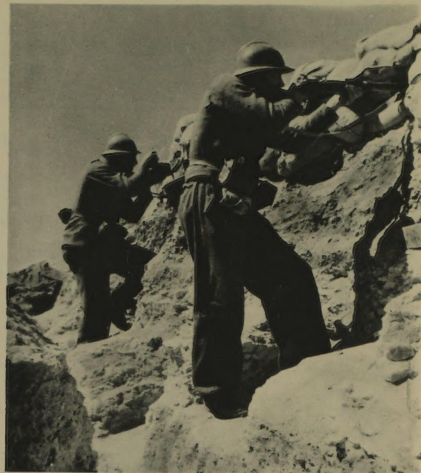
where their general proclaimed that they had come "to preserve peace and order." Later, the centre of interest shifted to Shanghai. On August 11 it was stated that twenty Japanese warships were moored off the International Settlement and

nine more were expected, while 4000 Marines had been landed. The French Municipal Council prepared to declare a state of emergency, while French, British, and American troops were standing by.

A LITTLE-KNOWN ELEMENT IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR:



A MACHINE-GUN POST OF THE AMERICAN "LINCOLN" BATTALION WITH THE GOVERNMENT FORCES: STEEL-HELMETED MACHINE-GUNNERS ON THE LOOK-OUT IN THEIR TRENCHES.

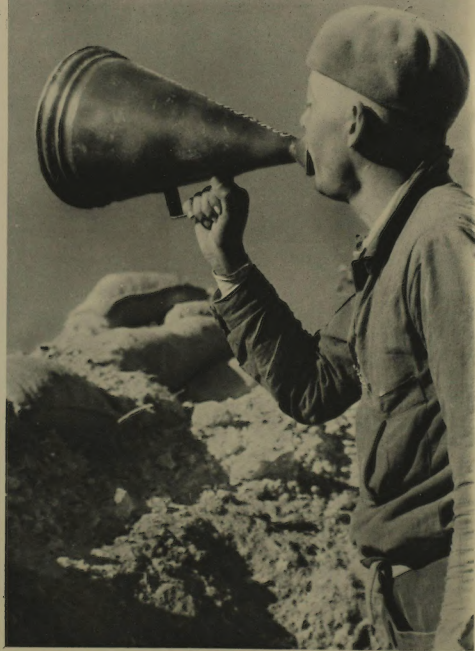


IN THE TRENCHES ON THE MORATA FRONT WITH THE AMERICAN BATTALION FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT: RIFLEMEN AT A LOOPHOLED PARAPET.



LOOKING THROUGH A PERISCOPE IN THE TRENCHES: A VOLUNTEER FROM THE PHILIPPINES SERVING IN THE AMERICAN BATTALION WITH THE REPUBLICAN FORCES.

The above photographs, which have been supplied to us by an Amsterdam agency known as Associated Correspondents of the Press, are accompanied by descriptive notes in which it is stated: "Among the innumerable volunteers in the International Brigade on the side of the Spanish Government, in the Civil



PROPAGANDA BETWEEN THE OPPOSING LINES: A CUBAN WITH THE AMERICAN BATTALION APPEALING BY MEGAPHONE TO NATIONALIST TROOPS TO COME OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT SIDE.

War in Spain, is the Battalion of American Volunteers, to which belong North Americans, South Americans, Cubans, Mexicans, and men from the Philippine Islands. Every three days the volunteers in the first line are withdrawn, and other battalions take their place for the next three days.

VOLUNTEERS FROM AMERICA, CUBA, AND THE PHILIPPINES.



RELIEFS GOING UP TO THE FIRST LINE AFTER THREE DAYS IN REST BILLET: MEN OF THE AMERICAN BATTALION WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT FORCES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT IN SINGLE FILE THROUGH A COMMUNICATION TRENCH, TAKING WITH THEM A STRETCHER.



A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN BATTALION ON THE GOVERNMENT SIDE IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR ON DUTY DURING AN ACTION ON THE MORATA FRONT: A STEEL-HELMETED MACHINE-GUNNER IN THE FIRST-LINE TRENCHES SERVING HIS GUN BEHIND A SANDBAGGED PARAPET.

Behind the lines, the American Battalion has a ground for games and sports. From time to time a political instructor visits each formation of the Government's army, to tell the troops about the meaning of the war, and the feeling among the Spanish people and in the world generally. One of the most important

factors on the Government side is the employment of propagandists, who go into the front lines with megaphones and call across No Man's Land to the rebels, appealing to them to come over. All the photographs were taken with the American Battalion on the Morata front on July 12."

NABATAEAN SCULPTURE FOUND IN TRANSJORDAN: RELICS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE JOINT EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH, JERUSALEM.



1. A LION HEAD, SIMILAR TO ONE WHICH HAD BEEN USED AS A WATER-SPOUT: ONE OF THE SCULPTURES FOUND AT KHIRBET ET-TANNUR, IN SOUTHERN TRANSJORDAN.



2. WITH A HEAD OF THE TYPE OF THE GODDESS ATARGATIS (SEE FIGS. 5 AND 10) FRAMED IN A WINDOW-PANEL: A FRAGMENT OF RELIEF FROM THE TEMPLE AT KHIRBET ET-TANNUR.



3. SCULPTURES FROM KHIRBET ET-TANNUR: A BEADED HEAD, PROBABLY REPRESENTING ZEUS-HADAD (FIGS. 11 AND 15).



4. ONE OF A NUMBER OF PORTRAIT SCULPTURES FOUND BY THE EXPEDITION IN THE TEMPLE AT KHIRBET ET-TANNUR: AN INTACT HEAD.



7. INSCRIBED IN GREEK WITH A GRÆCO-ARABIC NAME: AN INCENSE ALTAR, WITH BLACKENED ENCUSTATIONS OF INCENSE OFFERINGS ON TOP, AND SCULPTURED FIGURES OF HADAD (RIGHT) AND TYCHE (LEFT).



8. DETAIL OF THE RELIEF SHOWN ON THE SIDE OF THE INCENSE ALTAR IN FIG. 7: THE WINGED GODDESS TYCHE (PORTUNA) HOLDING A PALM BRANCH AND WREATH.



9. ON THE OTHER SIDE PANEL OF THE INCENSE ALTAR, NOT VISIBLE IN FIG. 7: A RELIEF OF THE WINGED TYCHE, WITH PALM BRANCH AND WREATH, IN A DIFFERENT ATTITUDE.



12. THE GODDESS TYCHE HOLDING A TORCH IN HER RIGHT HAND, AND IN HER LEFT HAND EITHER A TORCH OR A PALM BRANCH: A PANEL FROM A ROUND ALTAR-BASE.

THE photographs on these two pages illustrate sculptures from a Nabataean temple discovered at Khirbet et-Tannur, Transjordan, during the expedition described on page 300 by Mr. Nelson Glueck. He deals mainly with the discoveries and with the eclectic character of Nabataean culture and religion, which drew influences from various foreign sources. For the benefit of readers unfamiliar with the Nabataeans, whose capital was Petra ("a rose-red city half as old as time," as a poet has called it), we may perhaps supplement the author's account with a condensed extract from the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Here we read: "The Nabataeans were a people of ancient Arabia, whose settlements gave the name of Nabataea to the borderland between Syria and Arabia. [Their] history cannot be carried back beyond 312 B.C. The Nabataeans were Arabs who came under Aramaic influence, and Aramaic continued to be the language of their coins and inscriptions when the tribe grew into a kingdom and profited by the decay of the Seleucids to extend its borders northward over the more fertile country east of the Jordan. They occupied Hamran, and about 85 B.C. their King Aretas (Heriathas) became lord of Damascus and Coele-Syria. Allies of the Hasmonæans in their struggles

(Continued on right.)



13. ANOTHER PART OF THE CIRCULAR ALTAR-BASE SHOWN IN FIG. 12: A PANEL WITH A SCULPTURED RELIEF OF TYCHE HOLDING A WREATH IN HER RIGHT HAND.

OF A COSMOPOLITAN ARAB REALM SUBDUED BY TRAJAN.

AND THE TRANSJORDAN DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES. (SEE ARTICLE ON THE SUCCEEDING PAGE.)



5. WITH TWO FISHES ON HER HEAD, INDICATING HER CHARACTER AS THE "FISH GODDESS" ATARGATIS, CONSORT OF THE GOD HADAD—A RELIEF FROM KHIRBET ET-TANNUR. Atargatis was worshipped as a "fish goddess" in particular at Akelah. Here the head has for background a shell. The mouth and eye-sockets still bear traces of red paint. Photograph by Courtesy of Pasha Pasha.



10. ATARGATIS AS A "RAIN GODDESS": A TYPE ALMOST EXACTLY LIKE THAT OF THE "FISH GODDESS" (FIG. 5), BUT DECORATED WITH EARS OF CORN INSTEAD OF THE FISH SYMBOL.



11. REVEALING HELLENISTIC AND PERHAPS PARTHIAN INFLUENCE: A LARGE, CRUDE HEAD OF THE GOD HADAD (SHOWN IN OTHER FORMS IN FIGS. 3 AND 15).



14. TYCHE ENCIRCLED BY THE ZODIACAL CONSTELLATIONS—SIX COUNTER-CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT TOP CENTRE; THE REST CLOCKWISE FROM RIGHT TOP CENTRE, WITH VIRGO AND TAURUS BROKEN OFF: A RELIEF POSSIBLY INDICATING A NATURAL NEW YEAR AND A CIVIL NEW YEAR.



6. SHOWING THE FACE PARTLY COVERED WITH LEAF-LIKE DECORATION, POSSIBLY REPRESENTING A MASK: A MASSIVE PORTRAIT HEAD OF THE GODDESS ATARGATIS, FROM AN ENTRANCE TO A TEMPLE COURT AT KHIRBET ET-TANNUR. (SEE FIG. 16, PAGE 300.)

(Continued.) against the Greeks, they became the rivals of the Judæan dynasty in the period of its splendour, and a chief element in the disorders which invited Pompey's interference in Palestine. As 'allies' of the Romans, the Nabataeans continued to flourish throughout the first Christian century: their power extended far into Arabia, and Petra was a meeting-place of many nations. A sober, acquisitive, orderly people, wholly intent on trade and agriculture, they might have long been a bulwark between Rome and the wild hordes of the desert but for the short-sighted cupidity of Trajan, who reduced Petra and broke up the Nabataean nationality (A.D. 105).



15. AN INTERESTING BLEND OF GREEK AND SYRIAN RELIGION: ZEUS-HADAD OF KHIRBET ET-TANNUR—A FIGURE OF HADAD WITH A ZEUS-LIKE HEAD, WITH A YOUNG BULL ON EACH SIDE.

SYRIAN GODS IN A NABATAEAN TEMPLE.

DISCOVERIES IN TRANSJORDAN AT A HILL-TOP SHRINE OF THE 1ST AND 2ND CENTURIES A.D., AFFORDING FRESH EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE ECLECTIC NABATAEAN CULTURE INFLUENCED BY SYRIA, GREECE, EGYPT, AND ROME.

By NELSON GLUECK, Director of the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem. (See Illustrations on the two preceding pages, numbered—in order from page 298—to correspond with the Author's references.)

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED Nabataean temple, called Khirbet et-Tannur, was excavated during March 1937, by a joint archaeological expedition of the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, and the Transjordan Department of Antiquities, under the direction of Nelson Glueck, Director of the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, and Lankester Harding, Chief Curator of the Transjordan Department of Antiquities. The expedition is indebted to Peake Pasha, Commander of the Arab Legion in Transjordan, for his generous assistance. It is also much indebted to Mr. E. T. Richmond, Director of the Palestine Archaeological Museum, for making available the facilities of the museum, and for permitting a member of his staff, Mr. S. J. Schweig, to photograph the Khirbet et-Tannur objects. Khirbet et-Tannur was discovered and recognised as an important archaeological site by Abdallah Rihani Bey, of the Arab Legion, Commandant of the et-Tafleh district in which Khirbet et-Tannur is located. It is due to his zeal that some of the finest sculptures from the site have been preserved. Khirbet et-Tannur is situated on the top of a high, isolated hill in southern Transjordan, immediately south of the Wadi el-Hesa, known in the Bible as the River Zered. The ruins of the temple, which was rebuilt several times after having been destroyed by earthquakes, were almost completely covered by débris. Numerous architectural fragments, broken and weathered reliefs, and quantities of Nabataean sherds were visible above ground, however. They testified to the nature of the ruins, and gave promise of the treasures concealed

hooks had once been attached, two very small storage chambers or offering receptacles were found in front of the main east side of the inner shrine. A similar chamber was found on the west side. These chambers were filled with burned animal bones, charred grains of wheat, and pieces of other burned materials (Fig. 17). The interior of the shrine contained masses of similar materials. In front of the shrine on the east side stood a relief of the god Hadad, although not in position. It had evidently at one time been set into the east front of the shrine (Fig. 15). The head of the Hadad figure, sculptured in high relief, is almost life-size. It is suggestive of Zeus, and, indeed, this deity may well be designated as *Zeus-Hadad*. He was crowned with a low *polos* or *calathos*. The forehead is low; the shallow-set eyes shaded by heavy eyebrows; the nose rather flat. The figure is seated on a throne. The body, disproportionately small compared to the head, is clothed with a *chiton*, one fold of which is thrown over the left shoulder. The left hand, which appears below the bottom of this fold, holds the right ear of a young bull. Another young bull, in a more damaged condition, is visible on the figure's right. The bull is characteristically associated with Hadad in Syria and elsewhere. The raised right hand, which is broken off below the elbow, may originally have held aloft a double axe. A thunderbolt is visible alongside the left arm. The thunderbolt was used as a decorative *motif* on a number of the building stones. There was also found a particularly interesting, large crude head of a Hadad figure (Fig. 11). Several smashed heads of the Zeus-Hadad type were also found.

Besides the Hadad reliefs, there were found several almost intact reliefs of Hadad's consort, Atargatis, the *Dea Syria*. One type represented the "fish goddess" (Fig. 5). The Nabataeans were acquainted with Atargatis both from Syria and Palestine. An important Nabataean trade-route led to Gaza and Ascalon, at which latter place in particular Atargatis was worshipped as the "fish goddess." Over the head of the "fish goddess" relief from Khirbet et-Tannur are sculptured two complete fishes. The bust of the goddess is placed against the background of an unevenly divided shell. Her wavy hair, parted in the middle, is covered by a head-cloth. Two braids fall down to the shoulders, and two strands of hair are plastered down on the side of each cheek. The groove of the small mouth still shows traces of red paint, which is visible also in the eye-sockets. An almost exactly similar type of Atargatis differs only in that the bust is adorned with ears of grain instead of with the fish symbol (Fig. 10). The two types of figures, of which a number of other examples in less perfect condition were found, probably faced each other on opposite sides of the shrine, where they were once parts of pillars. It will be noticed that the face of one is turned slightly to the right, and the face of the other is turned to the left.

Another type of goddess found at Khirbet et-Tannur is the winged Tyche (Fortune), holding aloft a horn of plenty, as determined from a number of separate, broken specimens. These Tyche reliefs evidently belonged to friezes ornamenting the temple walls. An almost completely intact incense altar (Fig. 7) was found, with a central panel containing a relief of Hadad, and two side panels with reliefs of the winged Tyche (Figs. 8 and 9). The altar was inscribed with a Greek dedicatory inscription, part of which, unfortunately, has been broken off. It now reads "... ANDROS AMROU." The first full name may have been something like "Alexandros." The second name is an Arabic one. This name thus indicates the eclectic nature of the Nabataean civilisation, giving as it does a Semitic family name with a Greek fore-name,



16. THE SITE OF THE DISCOVERIES HERE DESCRIBED: A VIEW LOOKING SOUTH-WEST OVER THE OUTER EAST COURT OF THE NABATAEAN TEMPLE AT KHIRBET ET-TANNUR, TOWARDS THE STEPS LEADING UP TO THE INNER COURT AND CENTRAL SHRINE (SHOWING, ON GROUND TO LEFT OF STEPS, THE SCULPTURED HEAD SEEN IN FIG. 6 ON PAGE 299).



17. EXAMINING ONE OF TWO SMALL STORAGE CHAMBERS, OR OFFERING RECEPTACLES, BENEATH THE TEMPLE PAVEMENT BY LIFTING OUT A STONE PAVING-BLOCK, TO WHICH HOOKS HAD ONCE BEEN ATTACHED.

beneath the débris, even before the excavations were undertaken. The temple was well situated. Immediately to the north, across the Wadi el-Hesa, is the Moabite plateau. About a kilometre to the east there passed the main north-south "king's highway," used during every historical period in Transjordan. From far and wide the inhabitants of the thickly settled agricultural regions around Khirbet et-Tannur could see the gleaming white limestone Nabataean temple crowning the top of its high hill. The comparative inaccessibility of the site has made for a much better state of preservation of the temple walls and objects than might have been expected otherwise. There has been no occupation of the site since the close of the Nabataean period, except a very small squatters' settlement which immediately followed the last destruction of the temple.

The excavations have thus far revealed the major part of the temple complex. There was an outer east court (Fig. 16), with an entrance in the centre of the east side. It fronted an inner court, entered by steps leading up to an entrance in the centre of its east side. Over this entrance there stood originally a massive relief of a goddess, to be identified with either Atargatis or Artemis. On her forehead and neck are leaf decorations. The upper parts of her face are also covered by a leaf-like decoration, which, however, does not conceal the features, and may possibly have been intended for a mask (Fig. 6). In the centre of the inner court is a finely built small shrine. It had quite evidently suffered severely from earthquakes, and was reconstructed or reinforced several times. The entire main temple complex, aside from its outermost walled areas and the north building complex, not yet excavated, measures 34½ metres (about 38 yards) east-west by 21½ metres (about 23 yards) north-south. The floors of the courtyards were well paved with rectangular slabs of limestone. By lifting up two of these paving-blocks, to which

and both written in Greek characters. Several other fragments of Greek inscriptions were found, and two Nabataean inscriptions, one ending with the enigmatic words, "in the year two." A pillar-drum or round altar base was found with similar Tyche figures in relief on it (Fig. 13). Another type of the goddess was depicted with flaming torches, one above each shoulder (compare Fig. 12).

One of the most interesting sculptures found was a circular panel, in the centre of which Tyche was set in relief (Fig. 14). She is crowned with a mural crown, covered with a hood. On the right side of her head is the crescent moon, and on the left side a sceptre-like symbol composed of two wands joined together, one bearing a broken crescent moon; the other a torch. Encircling this central relief is an outer panel containing the figures of the Zodiac. Reading counter-clockwise from the left centre top we see (1) Aries, represented by a Minerva (?) type of figure; (2) Taurus; (3) Gemini; (4) Cancer; (5) Leo; (6) part of the head of Virgo, and the top of a wand or sheaf she was carrying. Reading clockwise from the right top of the Zodiac we see (7) Libra; (8) Scorpio; (9) Sagittarius; (10) Capricornus, represented by a Pan (?) type of figure; (11) Aquarius, with his bucket upside down. The twelfth panel, which must have represented Pisces, is broken off completely. The significance of the counter-clockwise and clockwise halves of the Zodiac may mean that there was the natural New Year which began with spring, and a civil New Year which began with autumn. Another head, the two main pieces of which were recovered through Mr. Harding's careful supervision of the digging in the sector in front of the central shrine, seems identical with the Helios type. A number of portrait sculptures were found (Figs. 2, 3, and 4). One fragment showed a goddess wearing the *Ægis* with the head of Medusa, which was used also as a decorative *motif* on a leaf- and wreath-ornamented building-block. Many of the ornamented building-blocks contained vine and leaf and fruit patterns,

revealing likewise a strong Hellenistic influence. There were found also several large heads of lions (Fig. 1), and an almost intact, exceedingly interesting sculpture of an eagle with a snake around it (Fig. 18).

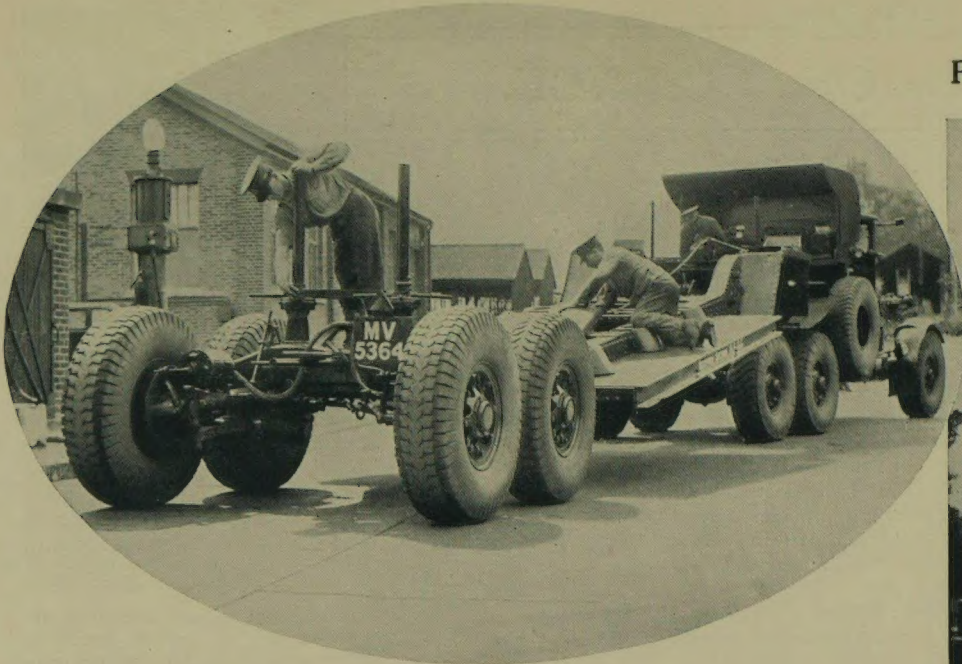
Very little pottery was found. In the débris of the primary structure, however, sherds of the fine, egg-shell thin, painted Nabataean ware were found. Again owing to Mr. Harding's exceedingly careful work, two-thirds of a fine Nabataean bowl were recovered and put together by him. As a result, we now have the largest piece of fine decorated Nabataean ware in existence. The bowl is decorated with pomegranate, palm-leaf, and date or grape designs in dark-brown paint on the buff background of very finely levigated reddish ware. The deities of the Nabataean temple at Khirbet et-Tannur were primarily the deities of Syria. They recall the gods of Hierapolis - Bambyke, of Heliopolis-Baalbek, of Palmyra, Dura, and also, however, of Ascalon. Hadad and Atargatis and Tyche were the fertility gods adopted and adapted by the Nabataeans after they had abandoned their early nomadic ways. With the discovery of these gods in the Nabataean temple at Khirbet et-Tannur (Fig. 16), we stand on the



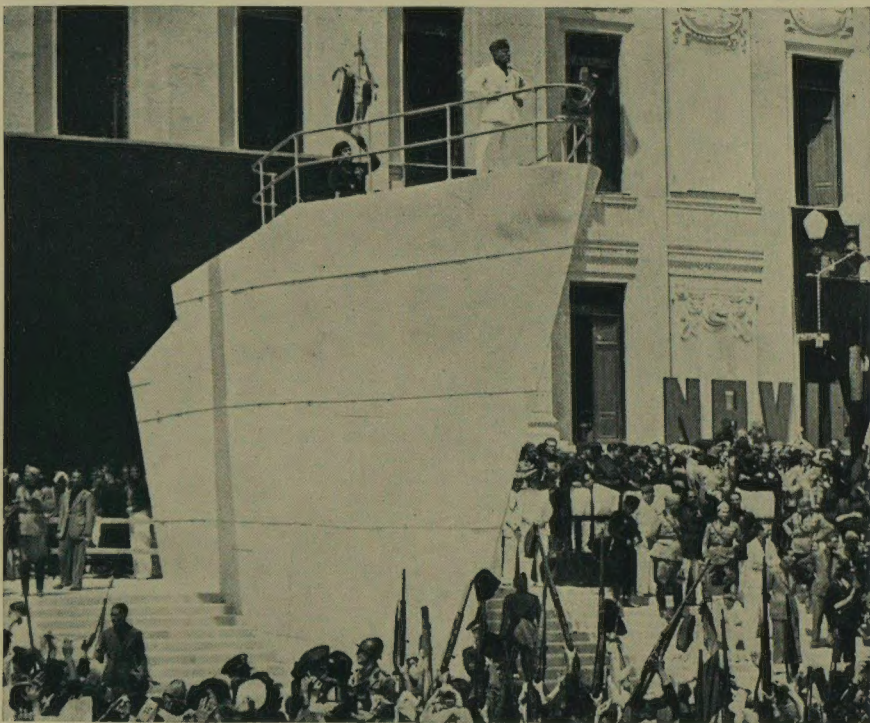
18. A SNAKE COILED ROUND AN EAGLE STANDING ON A WREATH WITH A PLASTER BASIN BELOW: A SCULPTURE OF GREAT INTEREST, SUGGESTING PHASES OF THE MITHRAS CULT, AND SUITING THE AGRICULTURAL FERTILITY RELIGION OF THE NABATAEANS AT KHIRBET ET-TANNUR.

threshold of a new era in the understanding of the eclectic civilisation of the Nabataeans, which drew from Syrian, Hellenistic, Egyptian, and Roman influences. The first phase of the temple is to be dated to the first part of the first century A.D. The final dating of its several reconstructions may carry its history into the second century A.D.

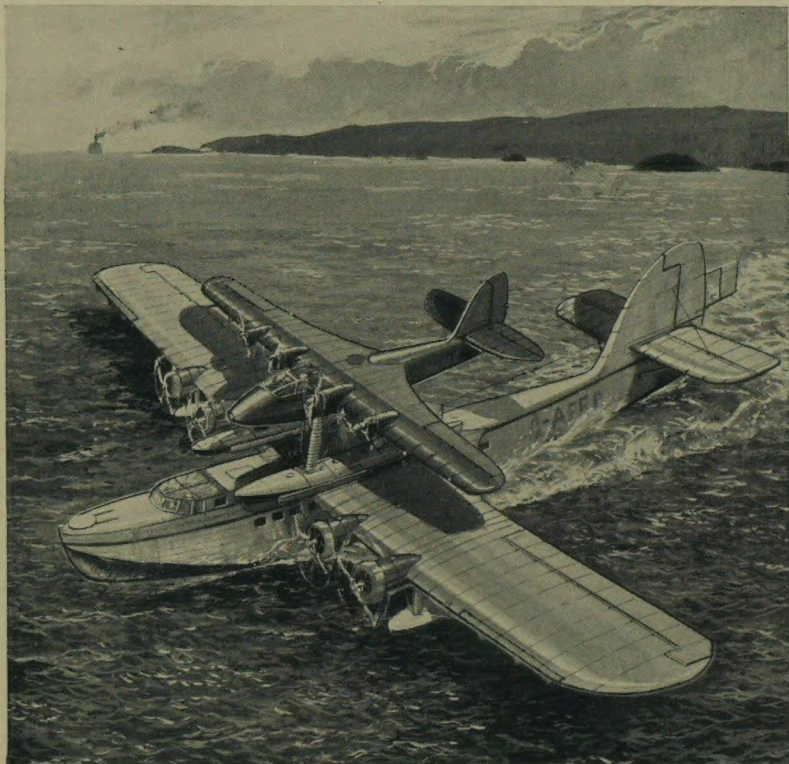
A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: PICTORIAL NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR.



IN THE DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE ARMY'S MECHANISED UNITS AT HOLIDAY RESORTS:
A SPECIAL VEHICLE, USED FOR TRANSPORTING TANKS AND SALVING THEM.
Holiday-makers in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk are being given an opportunity of seeing something of the modern equipment of the Army. A column composed of mechanised vehicles of all arms left Aldershot on August 13, to give demonstrations in a number of East Anglian towns during a [Continued opposite.

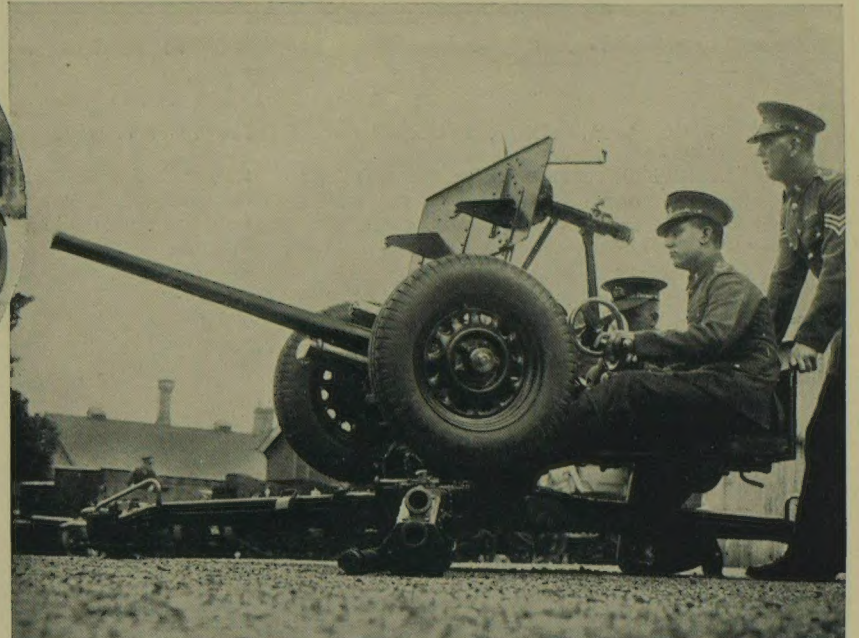


SIGNOR MUSSOLINI IN SICILY FOR THE ITALIAN MANŒUVRES—IL DUCE SPEAKING FROM A PLATFORM IN THE SHAPE OF A SHIP'S PROW, AT MESSINA.
Signor Mussolini landed at Messina, in Sicily, on August 10, from the yacht "Aurora," which had been escorted thither by a cruiser and destroyers. Italian manoeuvres are being held on the Sicilian coast during his visit. Signor Mussolini expressed himself as anxious to stop all untimely and absurd rumours by affirming that his journey had only "peaceful and constructive" aims. It was pointed out in Italy that the manoeuvres were essentially defensive in character.



THE FIRST TRIALS OF THE MAYO COMPOSITE AIRCRAFT: LEFT, A DRAWING SHOWING HOW THE "MOTHER-PLANE" WILL LIFT THE SMALLER SEAPLANE UP INTO THE AIR; AND (RIGHT) THE COMPLETED LOWER COMPONENT FLYING NEAR ROCHESTER—THE SUPPORTS FOR THE SEAPLANE PLAINLY VISIBLE ABOVE ITS HULL.

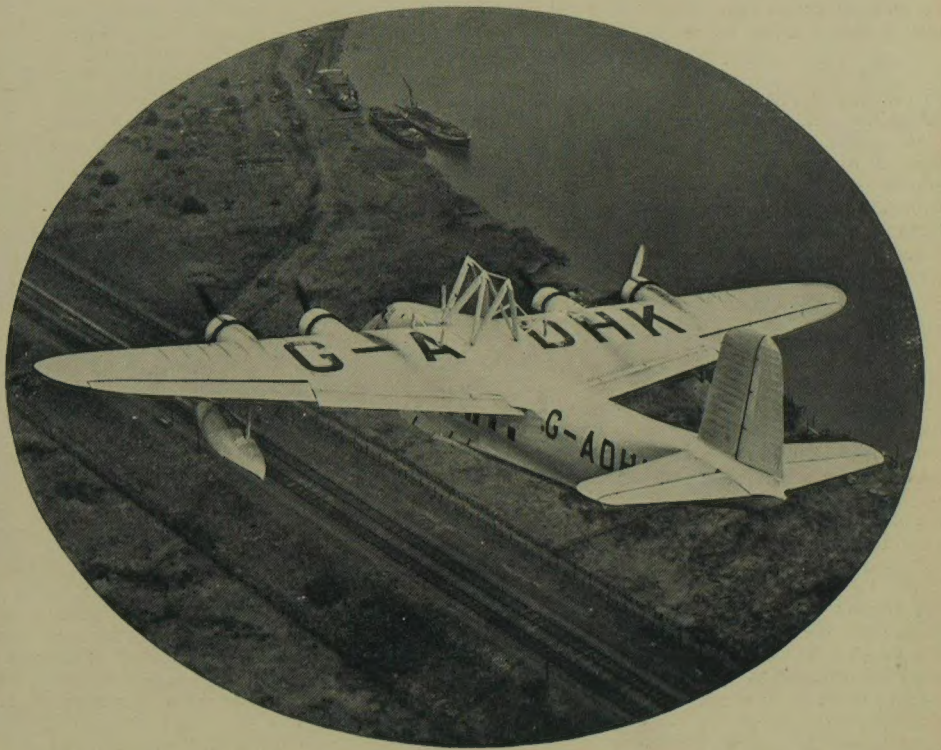
World-wide interest was evoked by the first trial flights of the lower-component, or "mother-plane," of the Mayo composite aircraft, held on August 12. The machine took off from the Medway, near the works of her builders, Messrs. Short Bros. Doubtless our readers are familiar with the general principle of the composite aircraft (which is shown functioning in the drawing on the left). It enables the upper component—the seaplane—to get into the air with a much greater



TO BE DEMONSTRATED IN EAST ANGLIAN RESORTS, WITH OTHER WEAPONS:
A NEW INFANTRY ANTI-TANK GUN, INGENUOUSLY MOUNTED FOR QUICK TRAVERSING.
500-miles' tour. The column includes mechanised cavalry, with light tanks and personnel carriers; R.A., with 3.7-in. howitzers with light dragons; mechanised 18-pounders and heavy artillery; infantry, with mechanised transport, machine-gun carriers, and anti-tank guns; and tanks.



THE "KITCHENER'S ARMY" OF REPUBLICAN SPAIN: MEN OF THE NEW "EJERCITO POPULAR" UNITS NOW BEING TRAINED, CHANGING GUARD OUTSIDE THEIR BARRACKS.
One of the factors which tends to make the Spanish Civil War indecisive is the shortage of man power on both sides. Both forces have, relatively, very long fronts to hold, which prevent their accumulating reserves for a decisive thrust. The Government authorities are attempting to remedy this by organising a new army under General Posas. Training centres for this force, called the "Ejercito Popular," have been established in all big towns.



load than it could if it took off the water under its own power alone. This, and other factors, give the seaplane very long range and high speed. The lower component is a modified "Empire" flying-boat. The outward sign of its function is the "pylon" structure on top of its hull. This fits into recesses in the fuselage of the seaplane. The above drawing, having been made from advance information, the "mother-plane," as actually constructed, differs from it in certain particulars.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE BEAVER'S REMARKABLE JAW.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

I HAVE lately had occasion to examine, rather carefully, a number of lower jaws of mammals of very different types; and very profitable this survey has proved. For it has convinced me that they have not received the attention they deserve by those engaged in the study of mammalian skulls. It began some weeks ago, when one of my correspondents sent me a photograph of the imperfect lower jaw of some large rodent he was anxious to have identified. The task proved less easy than I imagined would be the case. And this because, since my retirement into the country, I am cut off from the wonderful collections of skeletons in the British Museum of Natural History. It seemed very certainly to be that of a beaver, but it is dangerous to trust to one's memory, and my books failed to help me, for nowhere could I find an illustration showing the complete jaw, and it was evident that the key to the puzzle was to be found in what is known as the "ramus" of the jaw, the broad, shield-shaped plate behind the teeth, and furnishing the articular surface between the jaw and the skull, of which more must be said presently. In the end, I found my surmise was correct—it was the jaw of a beaver. My survey, as I have said, brought home to me the importance of a careful study of this ascending ramus in many and varied types of mammals. It has left me, indeed, with a number of new and extremely interesting facts that deserve, and shall have, my very careful attention.

Apart from the form of its ascending ramus (Fig. 1), this jaw is remarkable for the enormous size and length of the incisor teeth. This is very clearly seen in Fig. 1, which shows the course of the tooth of the right jaw, disclosed by cutting away the wall of its socket. It will be seen that it passes backwards under the roots of the molars, to terminate near the condyle of the jaw, which forms a hinge with the skull. I believe I am correct in saying that such a course has no parallel among the rest of the rodents, and has evidently come about in response to its intensive use in felling trees. In the hares and rabbits and other rodents, the root of this tooth ends just in front of the first pre-molar, as shown in Fig. 1, (right). Gnawing, among all the rodents, plays a very large part in the daily life, but nowhere as in the beavers. The very small number of species which this tribe presents is accounted for when we consider their highly specialised mode of life, for they cannot live apart from the water, and furthermore, apart from water associated with large timber, which has to furnish not only their food, but material for the construction of their peculiar habitations, known as "beaver-lodges."

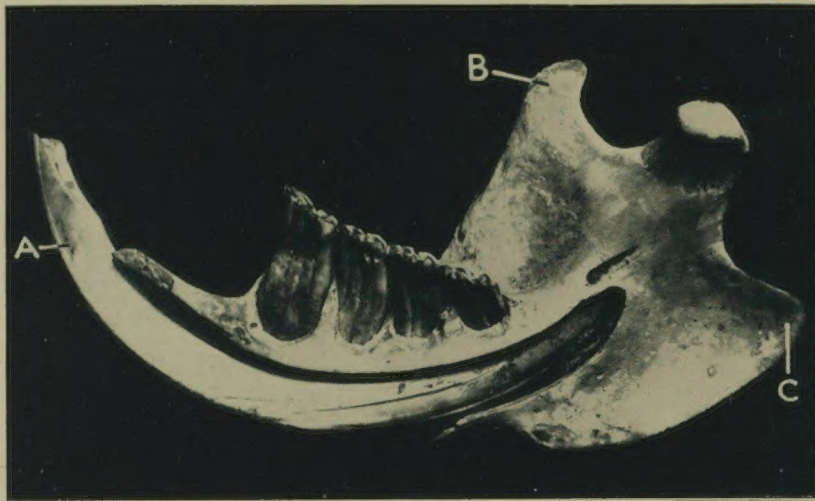
The structural changes, however, which have accompanied this intensive aquatic life are not confined to the jaws and teeth. The small ears and eyes, the very singular scaly, flattened, paddle-shaped

tail, and the webbed hind-feet are all responses to concentrated stimuli on the parts affected by constant swimming and diving. There was a rooted conviction in times past that this flattened tail was used as a sort of trowel, for smoothing the mud-casing of the "lodge." As a matter of fact, it does not differ very widely from that of the manatee, while the great lateral "flukes" of the tail in the whale tribe present us with a further modification of the flattening of the tail in still more strenuous swimming activities.

There are two structural features in the skull, however, on which further information drawn from freshly dissected animals is needed. These concern the muscles known as the *Pterygoideus externus* and *internus*. They are the principal chewing-muscles

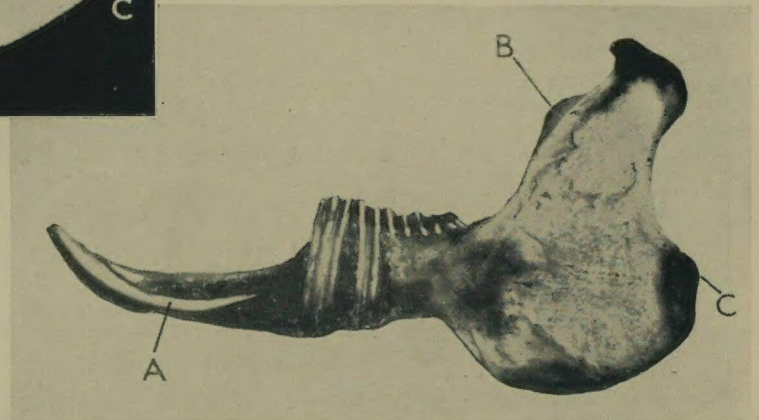
supplemented by an unusually large "coronoid process," whose base runs forwards beyond the outer side of the last molar to afford ample attachment for the great temporalis muscle, whose function is to draw the jaw backwards. Hence rotary movements are set up, moving the jaws rapidly forwards and from side to side, and then upwards and backwards to complete the breaking-up of the food between the grinders of the upper and lower jaws. The great size of the lower flange, which also lodges the root of the great incisor, exceeds that of any other rodent. Having regard to the singular features of this jaw, wherein the condyle for the attachment to the skull stands midway between two great flanges, it is strange that no figures or photographs of an entire jaw illustrating this fact have ever been published! By this alone the jaw of the beaver can be identified. Its peculiarities can readily be grasped by comparing it with that of another rodent—the hare, Fig. 1. (right). Here the upper flange ("coronoid process") for the temporalis muscle is but feebly developed, while the lower flange ("angular process") has, so to speak, been pulled downwards, but is of considerable size. The incisor, in this jaw of the hare, it will be noticed, ends in front of the first pre-molar, and is, relatively, a much more slender tooth. These exaggerations of structure seen in the beaver should be carefully pondered by those who doubt the efficiency of "Use and Disuse" as factors in Evolution.

In prehistoric times the beaver was plentiful in



1. THE LOWER JAW OF A BEAVER (ABOVE) COMPARED WITH THAT OF A HARE (RIGHT), TO SHOW THE EFFECTS OF THE INTENSIVE USE OF THE JAW IN GNAWING: THE INCISOR TOOTH (A, A), ENORMOUS IN THE BEAVER, WITH A SOCKET EXTENDING RIGHT UNDER THE OTHER TEETH; AND THE GREAT FLANGES (B, C) FOR THE ATTACHMENT OF GNAWING MUSCLES, THESE BEING LESS DEVELOPED IN THE HARE.

In the hare the incisor, or gnawing tooth (A), terminates in front of the foremost "grinders"; the "coronoid-process" (B) is but feebly developed, compared with that of the beaver; while the "angular process" (C), to which the "chewing muscles" are attached, has been, as it were, pulled downwards.



2. A BEAVER: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE SMALL EYE, EAR, AND NOSTRIL ALL SITUATED IN THE SAME PLANE NEAR THE TOP OF THE SKULL, THIS BEING A COMMON FEATURE IN AQUATIC ANIMALS, ENABLING THEM TO SEE AND BREATHE WHILE THE REST OF THE BODY IS SUBMERGED.—[Photograph by D. Seth Smith.]

which give rise to those rapid, side to side movements of the jaw so well seen in a rabbit when feeding. But the internal pterygoid must obviously be of enormous size, for the surface for its insertion has become enlarged to form the great, backwardly directed and hollowed plate, or flange, of bone beneath the condyle of the jaw, seen in Fig. 1. Its action in chewing is

graphical distribution, since it extended from Great Britain to Russia. It probably ranged yet wider, since, it must be remembered, fossil bones are found only by accident. The marvel is that we find so many. What led to the extinction of *Trogonotherium* we shall never know, but it seems highly improbable that man had any hand in this.

all the river-systems of England and Wales. But this was in the days of the early Pleistocene, when England formed part of the Continent of Europe. It survived in Britain until about the twelfth century. An echo of their presence here is found in many of our place-names, such as Beverley, Beaverbourne, Beaversbrook, and Beaverstone. What led to the extermination of the beaver in our rivers? On the Continent they survived, in gradually decreasing numbers, till the beginning of the last century. But a small colony, I believe, still exists on the Rhone. Remains of a contemporary of the beaver, the giant *Trogonotherium*, have been found in the Norfolk forest-bed of Cromer. The finest skull known, measuring 7 in. in length, is now in the British Museum of Natural History. *Trogonotherium* had an extensive geo-

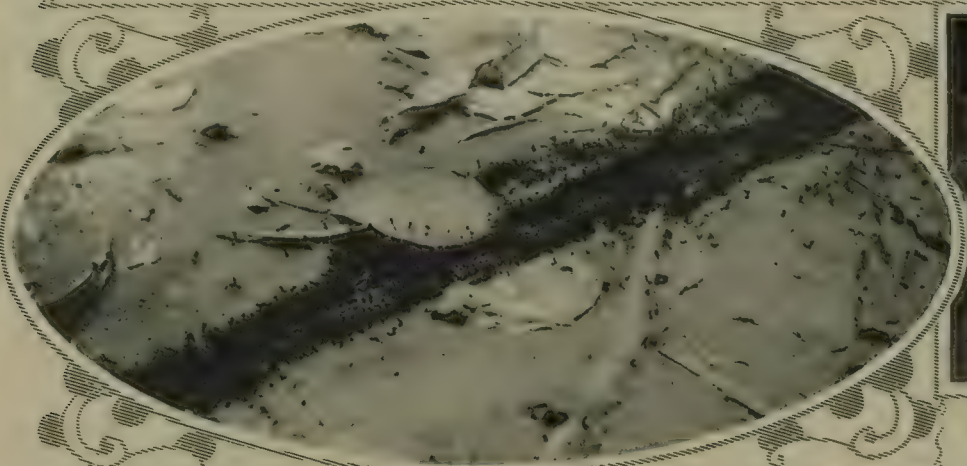
IN AFRICAN WILDS: GORILLA-RAVAGED BANANA GROVES; ANTS ON TREK.



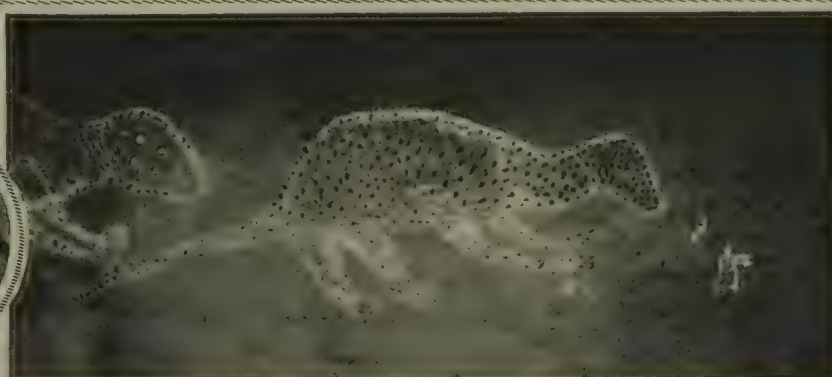
AS IT WAS BEFORE BEING INVADED AND RAVAGED BY GORILLAS: A BANANA PLANTATION AT A NATIVE VILLAGE IN THE CAMEROONS.



AS IT APPEARED AFTER THE GORILLAS HAD FINISHED WITH IT: HAVOC WROUGHT IN THE BANANA PLANTATION SHOWN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.



"MILLIONS OF ANTS CROSSED THE FOREST PATH LIKE A BLACK STREAM": A COLUMN PROTECTED BY ANT "SOLDIERS," WHO ATTACKED THE PHOTOGRAPHER.



NATIVE ART IN THE CAMEROONS: A WALL-PAINTING IN A FOREST VILLAGE—TWO LEOPARDS, LIKE PREHISTORIC MONSTERS, PURSUING A DIMINUTIVE MAN.



CLUB LIFE IN THE CAMEROONS: A TYPICAL GROUP AT THEIR EASE IN THE "PALAVER HOUSE"—THE ONLY MAN AT WORK BEING THE BLACKSMITH.



DOMESTIC LIFE IN THE EQUATORIAL FOREST: AN OLD HUNTER, WEARING A HOME-MADE BARK LOIN-CLOTH, WHO SOLD THE TRAVELLERS ANTELOPE FLESH.

These photographs, like those on pages 304 and 305, illustrate a gorilla-hunting trip in the equatorial forests of the Cameroons, West Africa, by a Frenchman, M. Pierre Ichac. Concerning one incident of the journey he says: "Suddenly our little caravan came to a standstill. A huge train of ants barred our way completely.

In a dense column, escorted by ant 'soldiers,' they crossed the path. I knelt down to take a photograph, but I had to abandon the idea very quickly owing to the ferocious attacks of the ant warriors." His experiences with gorillas are described and illustrated on two other pages in this issue.

AMONG PYGMIES AND OTHER TRIBES WHO FEAR WEST AFRICAN HUNTING METHODS, HAIR-DRESSING,

THE GORILLA ABOVE ALL JUNGLE BEASTS: SONGS AND DANCES, IN THE CAMEROONS.



CHORAL MUSIC AMONG A DIMINUTIVE WEST AFRICAN TRIBE IN THE CAMEROONS: PYGMY SINGING GIRLS, SQUATTING ON THE GROUND IN A ROW, ENGAGED IN A REHEARSAL OF THEIR PERFORMANCE AT NIGHT.



A NATIVE METHOD OF TRAPPING GORILLAS IN THE FORESTS OF THE CAMEROONS: FIXING NETS TO BRANCHES AFTER HAVING CUT A BROAD PATH THROUGH THE UNDERGROWTH.



ASSUMING AN EXPRESSION CHARACTERISTIC OF ALL SMOKERS, A WEST AFRICAN NATIVE LIGHTS HIS PIPE WHILE HOLDING HIS PIPAZ, AND NARROWS HIS EYELIDS TO AVOID FUMES.

In an account of his experiences in the Cameroons, illustrated above and on page 303, M. Pierre Ichac writes: "We had travelled through the jungle for a week and never had I had a chance of seeing a gorilla. However, things changed when I was introduced to the 'Black Hunter', the most famous gorilla-hunter of the jungle. Suddenly he stopped, pointing to some foot-prints and crushed trees. 'Gorilla tracks! A female!' The 'Black Hunter' and I, my camera ready, crept into the underwood. The crashing of a tree



MONKEY-SHOOTING WITH A CROSSBOW AND POISONED ARROWS IN THE FORESTS OF WEST AFRICA: A NATIVE SPORTSMAN WITH HIS WEAPON AND A SPECIMEN OF HIS "BAG" SLUNG FROM HIS SHOULDER.



WHERE PYGMY DANCERS REPRESENT BY GESTURE VARIOUS ANIMALS, INCLUDING GORILLAS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A YOUNG WOMAN: DANCING GIRLS WITH WHITE BODY DECORATION STANDING, WITH OTHERS RECUMBENT ON THE GROUND.

made me turn round; I felt a heavy breathing very near, then suddenly the sound of a gun. The 'Black Hunter' had saved me. We rushed to the spot where the gorilla had fallen, and found a black heap, out of which crept a baby gorilla. Our arrival with it started a great festival in the village. The gorilla, which I named Bobo, was a young female 4½ ft. high. After two days, with the aid of bananas and sugar-cane, Bobo settled down and became quite a friendly companion. Next morning a messenger from a neighbouring



A WEST AFRICAN NATIVE SPORTSMAN IN THE ACT OF USING HIS CROSSBOW, WITH POISONED ARROW, ON A MONKEY-SHOOTING EXPEDITION: AN INCIDENT ON A FOREST PATH—SHOWING A LEAN-LOOKING TERRIER.



A YOUNG FEMALE GORILLA CAPTURED IN THE FOREST WHEN HER MOTHER WAS SHOT BY A NATIVE HUNTER WHILE ABOUT TO ATTACK THE PHOTOGRAPHER: BOBO IN A CHARACTERISTIC WALKING ATTITUDE.

village arrived, asking for help because gorillas had broken into the banana plantation. All the men and youths, armed with 'sagales' and poisoned arrows, went over at once. A very strong net, carried by several men, was spread through the underwood. Another group, well armed, followed immediately behind. I took up my position, with my camera ready, about five yards behind the net. The men had encircled one huge gorilla, which suddenly dashed towards the net. A young Pygmy threw a 'sagale'. With a furious



A DANDY OF THE EQUATORIAL FOREST: A WEST AFRICAN TRIBESMAN WITH HIS SIDE HAIR DRESSED IN STIFFENED COILS, TOP-KNOT, AND POINTED BEARD—THE GENERAL EFFECT RATHER REMINISCENT OF DISRAELI.



GORILLA BABYHOOD: A PORTRAIT OF THE LITTLE CAPTIVE, BOBO, WHEN, "WITH THE AID OF HEAPS OF BANANAS AND SUGAR-CANE, SHE HAD SETTLED DOWN AND BECAME QUITE A FRIENDLY COMPANION."

uproar the gorilla attacked the Pygmy, breaking several ribs, but another 'sagale' wounded him. Howling he retreated. Darkness had fallen, and it was impossible to follow up his track. Before I left I asked the Pygmies to perform some of their strange dances. A young woman directed the dancers, telling them what they should represent: elephants, antelopes, chickens, and, finally, gorillas! Everywhere I gained the same impression: the gorilla dominates the jungle, and the natives fear him more than the lion or the elephant."

SUBJECTS COMMENTED UPON: NEWS PICTURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST.



A SEAPLANE FOR A GERMAN TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICE: THE "NORDMEER," WHICH HAS SUCCESSFULLY FLOWN TO THE U.S.A., VIA THE AZORES.

The German seaplane "Nordmeer" arrived at Port Washington, Long Island, from the Azores on August 16. The machine had covered 2300 miles in 16 hours, 27 min., at an average speed of 150 m.p.h. It had left Lübeck, on the Baltic, nearly a week before and flown to the U.S.A. by easy stages via Portugal and the Azores. The "Nordmeer" and her sister-ship, the "Nordwind," will make eight experimental Atlantic crossings this year, in emulation of the British-American flights.



"REFUGIO," AN EVER-PRESENT REMINDER OF THE AIR RAIDS ON VALENCIA: ONE OF THE FORTY-ONE BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS BUILT IN THE CITY.

Valencia, the seat of the Spanish Government, has been subjected to numerous air raids and it has been found necessary to construct forty-one bomb-proof shelters at busy points to protect those who are caught in the streets. These shelters are proof against any bomb and are easily painted with red, white and blue. At first families took possession of them as living quarters, but they are now protected by an iron grille which is opened when an alarm sounds.



FOR COMPARISON WITH THE LONDON GROUP ON A HIGH PEDESTAL: RODIN'S "THE BURGHERS OF CALAIS" IN THE PLACE D'ARMES, CALAIS.

Following a letter to "The Times" suggesting that the replica of Rodin's famous group "The Burgers of Calais," now in the Victoria Gardens, should be placed in the new sculpture gallery at the Tate in view of its present unsightly site and defective setting, criticism of the height and setting of the pedestal was renewed. During the controversy, Sir Lionel Earle pointed out that Rodin himself selected the site and chose the design of the existing plinth. It was suggested



THE LORD MAYOR'S PLEASURE IN THE CITY OF LONDON: A CORNER OF THE FLOWER-GARDEN ON THE MANSION HOUSE ROOF.

A little-known garden which is now ablaze with flowers is situated on the roof of the Mansion House. It is looked after by the Lady Mayress, Lady Dowdridge, and her daughter. Instead of being in beds, the plants are grown in green-painted boxes and tubs, and climbing roses and creepers cover the walls and ventilators. Friends are entertained to tea in this garden, which alters in character with each successive Lord Mayor. At one time half was devoted to growing vegetables!



SHOWING THE POSITION AND HEIGHT OF THE PEDESTAL: THE REPLICA OF RODIN'S GROUP IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS UNDER THE VICTORIA TOWER.

by another writer that Rodin also approved of the pedestal of the group, which stands in front of the old Hôtel de Ville in the Place d'Armes, Calais, but that in that particular case, the plinth is too low and that possibly the third cast, which is in Copenhagen, alone does justice to the subject in site and setting. Our two photographs permit a comparison to be made of the appearance of the group on a high and low pedestal.

SHANGHAI IN PERIL: THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT; CHINESE 'PLANES.



SHANGHAI'S HIGHLY DEVELOPED INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, WHICH HAS ALREADY SUFFERED SEVERELY IN THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT: A VIEW FROM THE Y.M.C.A. BUILDING; SHOWING BASEBALL BEING PLAYED IN AN EXTENSIVE SPORTS CENTRE.



THE UP-TO-DATE CHINESE AIR FORCE, WHICH UNINTENTIONALLY BOMBED THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI: FIGHTER AEROPLANES PRESENTED TO GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON HIS FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY BY PATRIOTIC CHINESE IN ALL COUNTRIES.

The disastrous incident of the bombing of the International Settlement at Shanghai, on August 14, by Chinese aircraft is illustrated by a double-page photograph of the part of the Bund affected, given elsewhere in this issue. According to a correspondent of the "Morning Post," who witnessed the incident, the bombs were dropped by American machines of the Chinese Air Force. His

description speaks of "a group of Douglas monoplane bombers, which were presented to General Chiang Kai-Shek on his last birthday," dropping their bombs over the Palace Hotel. We show here some of the machines that were presented to Chiang Kai-Shek on his fiftieth birthday, by Chinese all over the world. They totalled seventy in all—bombers and fighters.

SHANGHAI, CENTRE OF SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT: CONTRASTS—

"PALACES" AND HOVELS, THE WEST AND THE FAR EAST.



IN HONGKEW, THE JAPANESE SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, WHICH WAS DEFENDED BY JAPANESE MARINES FROM CHINESE ATTACKS: TWO WOMEN RESIDENTS IN JAPANESE DRESS.



JAPAN AND CHINA MINGLE IN HONGKEW: A STREET SCENE, DOMINATED BY A BIG JAPANESE TRADING ESTABLISHMENT; WITH SCHOOLGIRLS AND A RICKSHA BOY, ALL JAPANESE, AND A CHINESE TRAFFIC POLICEMAN.



OLD AND NEW CHINA IN SHANGHAI: A SQUALID HOVEL MADE OF MATTING ERECTED BY A RUBBISH DUMP (WHICH IS BEING PICKED OVER BY CHINESE OF THE POOREST CLASSES) AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF A HUGE POWER-STATION.



THE OLD STYLE OF CHINESE DWELLING-HOUSE AT SHANGHAI: A ROW OF RICKETY "COTTAGES," WITH GROUND-FLOOR ROOMS WIDE OPEN TO THE STREET, AND ATTICS WITH QUIET DORMER WINDOWS.

Shanghai is a city of extraordinary contrasts. Built by Europeans on the mud-flats bordering the Whangpoo, the concessions soon attracted a huge Chinese population. Hongkew, which is illustrated by several photographs on this double-page, is the dwelling-place of most of the Japanese colony. But closely interwoven with it is Chapel, the densely populated Chinese area which suffered so heavily in the 1932 fighting. Hongkew is divided from the central area of the International Settlement by the Soochow creek. It is this creek which



IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, FROM WHICH EUROPEANS ARE BEING EVACUATED: A STREET SCENE CHARACTERISED BY AN ODD MINGLING OF EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL STYLES IN ARCHITECTURE, DRESS, AND LANGUAGE.



THE NEW STYLE OF CHINESE DWELLING AT SHANGHAI: BLANK FACADES FACING THE STREET, ADORNED WITH MODERNISTIC ORNAMENT, AND PLENTIFUL TELEPHONE WIRES; AND STREET NUMBERS IN WESTERN STYLE.

is seen in the foreground of the photograph of the new Ritz apartment hotel. The Ritz is on the Hongkew bank, and thus liable to be involved in a Chinese attack on the Japanese quarter. The famous Shanghai Bund runs from the Soochow creek along the western bank of the Whangpoo. Nanking Road, the "Bond Street" of Shanghai, runs in to join it between the Cathay and the Palace Hotels. The Japanese flagship "Izumo" was moored near the mouth of the Soochow creek when Chinese aircraft attacked her



IN A LOW QUARTER OF CHINESE SHANGHAI: A STREET OF HOVELS IN WHICH CHINESE FAMILIES HERD TOGETHER WITH THEIR DOMESTIC ANIMALS—THE ONLY SANITATION, NUMEROUS OPEN SEWERS.



THE SCENE OF THE HOTTEST AERIAL FIGHTING: SOUTHERN HONGKEW, WITH THE JAPANESE CONSULATE (IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND), NEAR WHICH THE JAPANESE WARSHIPS WERE MOORED WHEN CHINESE BOMBERS REPEATEDLY ATTACKED THEM.



SHANGHAI'S MOST MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL: THE TOWERING FAÇADE OF THE "RITZ," BESIDE THE SOOCHOW CREEK, DOMINATING THE SOUTHERN PART OF HONGKEW—THE GARDEN BRIDGE ON THE RIGHT.



IN NANKING ROAD, THE BOND STREET OF SHANGHAI: THE SMART THOROUGHFARE ON WHICH HUNDREDS WERE KILLED BY BOMBS ACCIDENTALLY DROPPED NEAR THE CATHAY HOTEL FROM CHINESE AIRCRAFT.

and unintentionally dropped bombs on the Nanking Road by the two hotels last mentioned, causing terrible loss of life. The sophisticated quarter, which centres round Nanking Road, is only half a mile, as the crow flies, from the industrial parts of Hongkew and Chapel. Here are established mills and factories, electric-light works, and the terminus and headquarters of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Shanghai, besides being a great port, is a huge manufacturing centre. There are 100,000 operatives in the cotton mills



THE CATHAY HOTEL, NEAR WHICH BOMBS FELL WHEN THE NANKING ROAD WAS HIT: AN IMPOSING BUILDING REMINISCENT OF AN AMERICAN SKYSCRAPER; AS SEEN FROM THE BUND.

there. Engineering shops and shipyards are thick in the eastern part of the city; and there are factories for making cigarettes, canning meat and fruit, and preparing eggs for export. Besides all this, there are thousands of small Chinese factories. And there are also, of course, the packed industrial suburbs, where thousands of Chinese live in squalid and overcrowded hovels and tenements. The average density of population throughout the International Settlement is 200 souls to the acre—as compared to the 150 in the London East End.

THE TRAGIC SINO-JAPANESE WARFARE AT SHANGHAI: THE BUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT BOMBED.

THE SHANGHAI CLUB

THE DOMED HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK

THE CUSTOMS HOUSE

THE PALACE HOTEL

THE CATHAY HOTEL



CHINESE AIRMEN'S BOMBS FALL ON THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, SHANGHAI: THE FAMOUS BUND, SHOWING, RIGHT OF CENTRE, THE HOTELS BETWEEN WHICH THE BOMBS DROPPED, KILLING HUNDREDS IN THE NANKING ROAD, AND, ON THE EXTREME RIGHT, THE GARDENS NEAR WHICH THE JAPANESE WARSHIPS WERE LYING WHEN CHINESE AIRCRAFT ATTACKED THEM.

The opening of the Sino-Japanese conflict at Shanghai was marked by a terrible calamity—the falling of bombs on the International Settlement on August 14. Some 1040 people, including eleven foreigners, were killed. The International Settlement was crowded with Chinese refugees at the

time and the streets were thronged. In the morning the Japanese flagship, the "Izumo," and another warship were twice attacked by Chinese aircraft, the bulk of whose bombs dropped in the river. In the afternoon Chinese aircraft again attacked the Japanese vessels, and were received with fierce

anti-aircraft fire. From one Chinese aeroplane two bombs were seen to fall where Tibet Road crosses the Avenue Edward VII.—the boundary between the International Settlement and the French Concession. These bombs killed 450 people and wounded 850. Later, two more bombs were

dropped between the Cathay Hotel and the Palace Hotel, at the point where the Nanking Road joins the Bund, and hundreds of casualties were caused. On the left of the above photograph is seen the Shanghai Club, where British women residents were registered and assembled for evacuation from Shanghai.

SHIPS AT SHANGHAI—FOR EVACUATING REFUGEES; AND AS CHINESE BOMBERS' TARGETS.



WHERE 1047 PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND 1000 INJURED BY BOMBS DROPPED FROM CHINESE AEROPLANES DURING A RAID ON JAPANESE WARSHIPS: A MAP OF SHANGHAI; SHOWING THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, WHICH BECAME THE TARGET FOR MISDIRECTED BOMBS.

Reproduced by Courtesy of "The Times."



ATTACKED BY CHINESE AIRMEN, WHOSE BOMBS FELL WIDE INTO THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT: THE JAPANESE FLAGSHIP "IZUMO" LYING IN THE WHANGPOO RIVER, OFF THE JAPANESE CONSULATE.



THE FIRST SHIP TO TAKE BRITISH REFUGEES, WHO HAD REGISTERED FOR EVACUATION AFTER THE AIR RAID, FROM SHANGHAI TO HONG KONG: THE P. AND O. LINER "RAJPUTANA," WHICH CARRIED CHIEFLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

USED TO TRANSPORT THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES TO SHANGHAI FROM HONG KONG AND TO EVACUATE BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON HER RETURN: THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER "EMPRESS OF ASIA."



MISTAKEN FOR A JAPANESE WARSHIP WHILE LYING IN THE WHANGPOO RIVER, AND BOMBED WITHOUT BEING HIT: H.M.S. "CUMBERLAND," WHICH BROUGHT VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES LITTLE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, CHINA STATION, FROM TSINGTAO TO SHANGHAI.



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES LITTLE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, CHINA STATION, WHOSE FLAGSHIP, H.M.S. "CUMBERLAND," WAS BOMBED BY CHINESE AEROPLANES.

The attack by Chinese aeroplanes on the Japanese flagship "Izumo" on August 14, during which misdirected bombs fell in the International Settlement, causing heavy loss of life, led the authorities to hasten the evacuation of British refugees who had registered at the Shanghai Club. The "Rajputana" was the first ship to leave for Hong Kong, carrying some seven hundred women and children; while it was decided to use the "Empress of Asia" for the same purpose after she had

disembarked the 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles. On August 15, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little arrived from Tsingtao in his flagship, H.M.S. "Cumberland." At Woosung, Chinese aeroplanes attacked her without hitting her. The "Cumberland," however, did not fire, as it was thought that she had been mistaken for a Japanese warship. After this incident, it was decided not to take her into the harbour, and the Vice-Admiral came on to Shanghai in the "Falmouth."



A SKYSCRAPER IN SHANGHAI BEFORE BEING "PEELED": THE TOWER OF A NEW STORE IN THE NANKING ROAD CLOAKED IN BAMBOO MATTING—AN OLD CHINESE PROTECTIVE DEVICE ADOPTED BY EUROPEAN BUILDERS.

This photograph illustrates how an old Chinese building device has been put to good use in the erection of the most up-to-date structures in Shanghai. The Wing On Company's huge new building in the Nanking Road is seen screened with mats of split bamboo during construction. This temporary covering affords protection from the weather and the heat of the sun, and prevents any parts of the structure which break away from causing injury in the busy street below. The erection of this protective covering is an old Chinese practice

which has been adopted recently by European architects and engineers in China, and has proved very useful. The bamboo covering grows up foot by foot, parallel with the advance of the main structure, and it is only "peeled off" when the whole of the work on the external façade is completed. It is an interesting spectacle to see a building which has for months been wrapped up suddenly freed from its coverings. Instead of a dirty structure of plaited bamboo, a new skyscraper suddenly emerges, fresh and gleaming, on the skyline.

SAILING THE DESERT AT 45 M.P.H.: THE THRILLING SPORT



YACHTS WITH A TOP SPEED OVER THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS "RANGER'S"—A PARADE OF THE SAND-YACHTS MAINTAINED AT THE R.A.F. STATION AT ABU SUEIR, EGYPT.



SAND-YACHTS SAILING CLOSE-HAULED IN A RACE AT ABU SUEIR; CRAFT BUILT BY THE R.A.F. AIRMEN WHO RACE THEM.



"TENT-PEGGING" FROM A SAND-YACHT: ONE OF THE MANY CONTESTS THAT FIGURE IN THE REGATTAS HELD BY THE "AD ASTRA" SAND-YACHT CLUB AT ABU SUEIR.



THE OBSTACLE-RACE—WHICH CALLS FOR GREAT SKILL: A SAND-YACHT TAKING A "JUMP" IN A REGATTA AT ABU SUEIR.



"CAPSIZED": A MISHAP WHICH VERY RARELY CAUSES INJURIES—THE INSIDE FITTINGS OF THE SAND-YACHT AND THE STEERING-WHEEL CLEARLY SHOWN.

The yachts illustrated here were constructed by airmen stationed at the R.A.F. Flying Training School at Abu Sueir, in Egypt. The club, named the "Ad Astra" Sand-Yacht Club, was founded in 1927. The yachts, which are constructed by the airmen themselves, mainly from old aeroplane fuselages, are of gunter, gaff, or Bermuda rig. They all carry a foresail, the total sail area varying from 150 to 350 square feet. In some cases the yachts are built up of metal tubing and wooden struts and longerons, four main longerons

being generally joined by struts and braced by wire or cable. Two aeroplane axles are used for the front axle of the yacht, and one or a part of one for the rear axle. The two axles in front butt end to end inside a steel tube, and the whole is braced by cable or flying wires over wooden blocks under the main fuselage, making a strong undercarriage. Steering is by wheel, sprocket and chain and cable over pulleys to the rear axle. The desert around Abu Sueir varies greatly; in some places there are patches of soft

OF SAND-YACHTING AT AN R.A.F. STATION IN EGYPT.



A SAND-YACHT IN A WHEEL-LIFTING COMPETITION IN A REGATTA AT ABU SUEIR: A THRILLING TOUR DE FORCE SPECIALISED IN BY SKILLED HELMSMEN, WHOSE CRAFT ARE CAPABLE OF 45 M.P.H. UNDER FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS.

sand interspersed by dunes of varying height. Then again, in other places there are stretches of rock-strewn sand, with outcrops of rock which may vary from six inches to several feet in height. Sailing over this kind of country requires fine judgment and quick action; otherwise yachts may well come to grief. Sometimes a yacht gets stuck in soft sand, in which case it is at least easier to clear than a car, since being light they can be lifted out of the trouble and pushed towards harder sand. Yachts can sail very close

to the wind, and speeds of 45 m.p.h. have been achieved over a favourable course. (Thirteen knots is probably about the maximum of "Ranger," the "America's" Cup winner.) A number of cups are competed for at the regatta. There are cups for cross-country races of 30 or 40 miles; for a point-to-point race over 30 miles of desert, for teams of three yachts; in addition to weekly handicap races. These vessels, though clumsy in comparison with their sisters which sail over another element, can yet be graceful.

WHERE DR. ROWZEE EARNED HIS GUINEAS.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"TUNBRIDGE WELLS": By MARGARET BARTON.*

(PUBLISHED BY FABER AND FABER.)

DISDAINING St. Dunstan and the red-hot-tonging of the nose of old Nick, who, by plunging his smoking face into the cooling brook by Tunbridge, enriched that stream by giving it the chalybeate character which Mr. Samuel Weller, duelling verbally with Mr. John Smaucker on Swartry Night in Bath, found particlerly unpleasant, with a wery strong flavour o' warm flat irons, let it be recorded that, in the words of the entertaining and erudite Miss Barton, "until the year 1606 the healing waters trickled unnoticed by human eyes through the valley dividing Sussex from Kent, two and a half miles north-east of Eridge House."

Then, on the estate of Lord Bergavenny, an ancestor of those now coroneted as Abergavennys, Dudley, third Baron North, languishing under that "consumption" he declared due to an overdose of "treacle"—"a deadly compound of vipers' flesh, minerals and herbs"—taken as a precaution against plague in Italy, and, at twenty-five, drunk to a collapse by the four-bottle parties the Danes imported into England when their King spent forty riotous days as guest of James I, sought relief from moping in a melancholy ride. A pool reflected the sunlight and he concluded that the iridescent patches must denote scum. "Surely he had come across something like that before? He paused and finally dismounted, trying meanwhile to recapture a memory. It must have been at Spa, he recollected suddenly. . . . Four years ago, while campaigning in the Low Countries, he had passed through that popular watering-place and had observed how the iron, which strongly impregnated the water, formed shining scum and yellowish red sediment not unlike that he was now examining. Now supposing that this spring were to possess corresponding medicinal qualities, what a boon his discovery would confer on suffering humanity! And perhaps it was just what he wanted himself." From a bowl lent by a country-woman he sampled. "Yes, not only did the water look like that at Spa, but it had the same unmistakably steely taste." His physician confirmed his views and in the following year he renewed his cure. According to Bengé Burr, "he never afterwards experienced the least return of his disorder": at all events, he reached the age of eighty-five, despite the constant "great agitation" of his "inward parts."

But North was no exploiter; he did but boast on an occasion: "The use of Tunbridge and Epsom waters for health and cure I first made known to London and the King's people; the Spa is a chargeable and inconvenient journey to sick bodies, besides the money it carries out of the kingdom and inconvenience to religion."

The eighth Lord Bergavenny was more worldly. In 1608 he cleared ground of weeds and bushes and, "with the help of an expert from London, located two of the principal springs. 'Over these,' writes Bengé Burr, 'his lordship ordered wells to be sunk, a stone pavement to be laid round, and the whole to be enclosed with wooden rails in a triangular form.' " Development was slow and there were few amenities until three decades later; yet in 1619 Sir John Chamberlain wrote: "The waters of Tunbridge for these three or four years have been much frequented"; and in the summer of 1629 the open heath near the Wells, the Bishop's Down of the future, rang with the laughter of Queen Henrietta Maria and her ladies, tented regally and drinking diligently, her Majesty wandering in the forest, resting a while, dancing to the tunes of her French fiddlers, playing jouchets, poule, "or whatever happened to be the latest game sent her from Paris," and being entertained by her living dolls, "those famous dwarfs whose old sad eyes set in grotesquely babyish faces look down on us from the walls of the National Portrait Gallery. Her latest toy, the ten-year-old Geoffrey Hudson, had the year before stepped out of a cold venison pie into her service at a banquet given by the first Duke and Duchess of Buckingham."

The Wells had their fillip; but those who drove to them were housed most indifferently, were invalids, and lived in

parties, each "a miniature court in its haughty aloofness from the others." It took time to reach that stage of sociability which, in the eighteenth century, broke down the barriers of caste and opened the way to "mixing." "Once back in London, it is true, the freedom was at an end, and those who took advantage of an acquaintance made at a watering-place laid themselves open to crushing snubs. 'But you knew me at Tunbridge Wells, my lord,' argued an unfortunate man of no family as the peer gazed at him in St. James's Park without a sign of recognition. 'Then, Sir, I shall know you again—at Tunbridge Wells.' "

To the royal fillip, the astute Dr. Rowzee, of Ashford, added many another: indeed, it can be said that he saved

guinea to be told to drink waters whose virtues are familiar?" Dr. Rowzee had a reply as ready as his famous treatise was lucid. Each individual body must be "prepared" for the treatment, and after arrival at Tunbridge, never before. That was only one of numerous ingenuities. He had, for instance, to fight hard to prevent bottled water being sent from the spa to any unwilling to stay at it, and lessening the number of cases under his special care. Nor did he forget the human weaknesses of those to whom his bedside manner appealed. His regimen was strict, but permitted certain indulgences. Smoking, for instance, was not tabu, "provided (and this made all the difference) that his patients held the smoke in their mouths a long while before puffing it out. . . . By 1636, the practice of smoking after the morning dose had become

part of the routine, and a small building, known as the Pipe Office, was erected near the spring for the accommodation of the smokers. Here, a subscription of half-a-crown procured for the rest of the season the daily hire of a pipe." The ladies had their hut, for coffee and other refreshment.

So much for the cure. What of those who took it and those who flourished on it until the falling of the leaves; what of the pleasures that went with it after light-heartedness had been imported by Henrietta Maria? In the Visitors' List throughout the years are many names that matter. Evelyn, as a lover of trees; the little Princess Henrietta, "Minette," youngest sister of Charles II.; the fantastic Lady Muskerrey; Queen Catherine, wife of Charles II., to say nothing of Frances Stuart, when the French Ambassador wrote of the waters: "Well may they be called *Les eaux de scandale*"; Prince Rupert and Peg Hughes, the actress; Beau Feilding, whose vanity was such that, mincing along the Mall, he had a footman walking behind him to note the impression he was making on the passers-by; the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), his two wives, and his daughter

Anne, last of the Stuart dynasty; Beau Nash, King of Bath as a social centre during the colder months, yet not so overwhelming a figure under the thumb of Mrs. Bell Causey, who, fresh from London each year, where she was an employer of orange girls in Hyde Park, promoted "friendships" at Tunbridge during its season; the Rev. Mr. Okill, of the Nash period, who kept a lodging-house on Mount Sion and when it was unlet invariably chose as the psalm of the day that which states that Mount Sion is a fair place; Congreve, Wycherley, Gay and Steele; the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.; John Wesley, as revivalist; Whitefield; Lady Huntingdon, as encourager of Dissenters; Samuel Foote, Colley Cibber, the lugubrious Young of "Night Thoughts." What a cavalcade, as Noel Coward might have it! And, of course, there are others, notably the astonishing Elizabeth Chudleigh, who was tried by her Peers in Westminster Hall and was found guilty of bigamy, but could not be punished because of her rank and escaped branding—to be recognised always as the Duchess of Kingston, not as the Countess of Bristol; Elizabeth Montagu, "Queen of the Blues"; Garrick; the gouty William Pitt; Fanny Burney. Finally, Victoria before she was Queen—and Tunbridge was dear to her—and once after, in 1849.

What irresistible things names can be! I have almost overrun my space. Those who wish to be charmingly informed as to the rise of the Wells and their pleasures must surrender themselves to "Tunbridge Wells." In it they will find diversion in those pass-times favoured by the Company Resorting to Tunbridge Wells—marketing and shopping, bowling and dancing on the bowling green in high-heeled shoes (think of it, ye worthies of the wood!); parading the Pantiles; walking the wooded paths; gossip-mongering and gaming; Assembly Room balls; "the Royal Oak Lottery, where they play at dice"; liberty of conversation with all and sundry; the E. and O. table, for "a form of roulette that ended its discreditable career a hundred years later as the pestilence of the race-courses"; flirting, and the rest. Tolerant Tunbridge—now a residential area of restful respectability and, it must be added, still welcoming invalids eager to test the virtues of the spring, sheltered by the premises of Boots.

E. H. G.



1740 Aug. Dr. Johnson, Dr. of Medicine (1740-1795), and Del. Harcourt. The Key, in the writing of Samuel Richardson, includes, it will be noted, "Dr. Johnson." Concerning this, Miss Margaret Barton writes: "I have made no reference to the famous visit of Samuel Johnson and his wife in 1748. To all good Johnsonians, however, the date alone is enough to arouse the deepest suspicion. The evidence in favour of his visit rests on the drawing reproduced. . . . Johnson did not receive his doctorate until after Richardson's death. . . . Who, then, was this mysterious Dr. Johnson? . . . I feel confident that he was Dr. James Johnson, the future Bishop of Rochester."

AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS IN 1748: "DR. JOHNSON" AND OTHER CHARACTERS.

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From a Coloured Print from a Drawing by Loggan. Reproduced from "Tunbridge Wells" by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Faber and Faber.

and made the Wells—despite the rivalry of some thirty other spas in this country, and the therapeutic properties of sea water, then being extolled for all they were worth—to the physicians.



QUEEN VICTORIA AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS: THE PRINCESS VICTORIA RETURNING FROM A MORNING RIDE IN 1822.

From a Print in the Museum at Tunbridge Wells. Reproduced from "Tunbridge Wells."

This, fortunately for him and his colleagues, when a simple and not too nasty treatment was sorely needed; "for many, like Lord North, were losing faith in concoctions of roasted mice, pulverized human bones, vipers' flesh, earthworms and hog's grease. . . . And those victims of medieval superstition who had regained consciousness after a severe illness, to find nothing but their heads protruding from the belly of a freshly killed cow into which they had been securely sewn, were beginning to wonder whether so disagreeable an operation had been necessary or wise."

That he did not lose money by his advocacy is certain; he angled for fees and the contents of his creel must have been weighty. He knew all the tricks the contemporary Cronin would have deployed. "Why should one pay a

* "Tunbridge Wells." By Margaret Barton. (Faber and Faber; 15s.)

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



LIEUT.-COL. C. McNEILE.

Novelist and playwright. Better known by his pseudonym, "Sapper." Died August 14; aged forty-nine. Created the character "Bulldog Drummond," who figured in many of his books. Joined the Royal Engineers in 1907 and retired with his present rank in 1919.



MR. NORMAN EBBUTT.

Senior correspondent of "The Times" in Berlin. Dr. Woermann requested the Foreign Office to ask "The Times" to withdraw him from Germany as his journalistic work did not meet with the German Government's approval. This step followed the refusal of the Home Office to renew the permits of three German journalists to remain in England.



M. ANDRÉ BEAUMONT.

A pioneer of aviation. Died August 11; aged fifty-seven. In 1911 won the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for the first flight round Britain in a heavier-than-air machine, and early in the same year flew from Paris to Rome. In August 1911 he won the cup given by the King of the Belgians. His real name was Jean Louis Conneau.



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR H. KEARY.

Distinguished soldier. Died August 12; aged eighty. Saw service in the Second Afghan War, the rebellion in the Northern Chin Hills, and the China expedition of 1900-02. In 1915 assumed command of the Lahore Division and was on active service on the Western Front and, later, in Mesopotamia. Held important posts in India, 1917-18. He retired from the Army in December 1919.



MRS. EDITH WHARTON.

One of the greatest American novelists. Died August 11; aged seventy-five. Was the first woman to have conferred upon her the honorary degree of Litt.D. of Yale University. Her first book appeared in 1899 and "Ethan Frome," perhaps her best novel, was published in 1911.



LORD STRATHCARRON.

Politician and promoter of the War Pensions Act. Died August 14; aged fifty-seven. As Ian Macpherson, elected M.P. for Ross and Cromarty in 1911 and held the seat for the next twenty-four years. Under-Secretary of State for War, 1916-19; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1918-20. While Minister of Pensions (1920-22), he promoted the War Pensions Act. Appointed Recorder of Southend in 1931. In 1936, elevated to the Peerage.



AFTER BEING RECEIVED BY KING FARUK AT THE ABDIN PALACE IN CAIRO: NAHAS PASHA WITH THE MEMBERS OF HIS NEW CABINET—THE FOURTH HE HAS FORMED.

The fourth Cabinet to be formed by Nahas Pasha consists of seven former Ministers and four new members. They were recently received by King Faruk at the Abdin Palace. Nahas Pasha, the Premier, is seen in the centre with Seif el Nasr Pasha (Minister for War), Wacyf Ghali Pasha (Foreign Office), Makram Pasha (Treasury), Moharram Pasha (Office of Works), Zaki el Orabi Pasha (Transport), Mahmoud el Bassiouni, Me. Sabry Abou Alam (Justice), Mahmoud Bey Khalil (Agriculture), Abdel Fattah el Tawil (Health), and Fahmy Gomaa Pasha (Commerce and Education).



LORD RUNCIMAN.

Famous shipowner. Died August 13; aged ninety. Ran away to sea twice and served before the mast. Became master at twenty-two and gradually built up a fleet; becoming one of the country's great ship-owners. Elected president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom in 1910 and for some time was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade. Liberal M.P. for Hartlepool, 1914-18.



MR. JOHN HODGE.

The first Minister of Labour. Died August 10; aged eighty-one. Was Labour M.P. for the Gorton Division, Lancs., from 1906 until 1923. In 1915 he became the Acting Chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons and, in 1916, was appointed the first Minister for Labour. From 1917 to 1919 he was Minister of Pensions. Was President of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.



AN ATHLETIC MATCH AGAINST GERMANY WON BY GREAT BRITAIN IN THE LAST EVENT: THE SUCCESSFUL BRITISH TEAM IN THE MEDLEY RELAY RACE.

On August 14 Great Britain beat Germany in a match at the White City Stadium by 69 points to 67. This is only the second defeat Germany has experienced in the last seventeen years; the other occasion being in 1934, against Sweden. The deciding contest was a Medley Relay made up of a quarter, two furlongs, and a half, which was won by the team shown—(from l. to r.) A. Pennington, W. Roberts, A. K. Brown, and A. W. Sweeney.



GENERAL BAQIR SIDQI.

Chief of the Iraq General Staff and military dictator. Assassinated by a soldier while at Mosul Aerodrome on August 11. During the Great War served on the Turkish staff. In 1933 was responsible for a massacre of unarmed Assyrians; and in 1936 he marched on Baghdad. After the murder of General Jafar el-Askari, obtained control of the country. In 1932 visited England and attended courses at the Staff College, Camberley.

BERLIN'S 700TH BIRTHDAY: COSTUMES AND PAGEANTRY, FROM 1237 TO 1937.



BERLIN CELEBRATING ITS 700TH ANNIVERSARY: THE "STRALAUER" FISH, ONE OF THE MANY QUAIN PROCESSIONAL TABLEAUX.



PIGEONS CARRY BERLIN'S CEREMONIAL GREETINGS TO ALL GERMANY: SOME OF THE TWENTY THOUSAND BIRDS RELEASED.



CIVIC CELEBRATIONS IN BERLIN: THE TOWN HALL FLOODLIT, ILLUMINATED, AND DECORATED WITH FLAGS AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS.



AN ANCIENT CANNON FIGURES IN THE BERLIN CELEBRATIONS: "DICKE BERTA" ("FAT BERTHA") AND HER MOTLEY ARRAY OF ARTILLERYMEN.



THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT: AN INGENIOUS REPRESENTATION OF AN EARLY RAILWAY TRAIN AND PASSENGERS PROCEEDING UP UNDER DEN LINDEN.



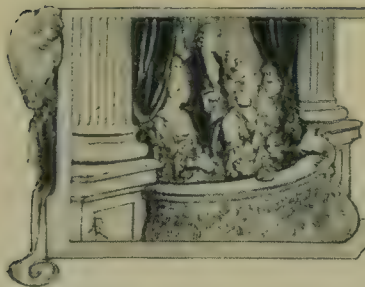
A CIVIC PARADE: HERALDS REPRESENTING THE HISTORIC OLD TOWNS OF BRANDENBURG HEADED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BERLIN.



THE MILITARY SIDE OF THE CELEBRATIONS: A MARCH-PAST OF GERMAN AIRMEN, WHEN A WREATH WAS LAID ON THE UNTER DEN LINDEN WAR MEMORIAL.

The celebrations of the 700th birthday of Berlin began on August 14, and continued for a week. On August 15 a procession marched through Unter den Linden, and passed the Rathaus, where Dr. Goebbels, Gauleiter of Berlin, took the salute. The pageant showed Berlin through the ages and was headed by a huge figure of a woman, the "Berolina." Frederick William I. was impersonated, with his

guardsmen; and mediæval and Renaissance groups of Berliners were seen dressed in the costumes of the day. There was also a big parade of storm-troopers and Nazi party organisations. This was followed by tableaux representing the industries and pursuits of Berlin. Twenty thousand carrier pigeons were released to carry the greetings of the city to all parts of the Reich.



The World of the Kinema.



TWO MELODRAMAS—BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

SEPARATED only by a short length of Regent Street and the whirling bustle of Piccadilly Circus, two films are now enjoying their first West End presentations which, since one is concerned with seventeenth-century France, and the other with early twentieth-century America, would seem to have no affinity with each other whatsoever. Yet, by some curious trick of coincidence or fate, and when due allowance has been made for differences in period and in idiom, the plots of these two pictures are, to all intents and purposes, one and the same. Both bring historical personages of high standing to visual and oral life; both deal with the entrusting of difficult and dangerous missions by these same high personages to young men whose previous records seem to indicate peculiar qualifications for their individual tasks; both are complicated by the development of romance which, though its sentimental value is, no doubt, inestimable, lays a well-nigh intolerable burden upon the shoulders of their heroes, and both represent melodrama on a big scale, appropriately staged and garbed according to time and place. As a matter of merely academic inquiry one could analyse their points of contact almost *ad infinitum*.

Taking first the latest addition to the rapidly lengthening list of "period" films for which British studios have recently been responsible, "Under the Red Robe," at the New Gallery, is Mr. Robert T. Kane's second production for New World Pictures. Its predecessor, "Wings of the Morning," had the distinction of being the first European all-Technicolor film; its successor is to be "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mr. Kane, himself

histrionic and pictorial effect. It is a long time since we have seen him in a part so well suited to his personality and his gifts. For this Gil de Berault, swashbuckling adventurer, invincible duellist and paid spy, is also a great gentleman—and, incidentally, a great romantic, too. Reprieved from hanging as the penalty for his disobedience to Richelieu's edict against duelling, de Berault is commissioned by the Cardinal to discover and arrest the

of rounding up the man responsible for a long series of daring bank robberies. The arrangement is to be a secret one between him and the President alone. No communications may pass between them, except in the event of Perry having important information to impart, when he may send a letter whose envelope must bear a certain agreed code mark. His identity disguised under an assumed name, Perry poses as a crook in order to ingratiate himself with the gang he now suspects of being responsible for the robberies. But once again fate plays a romantic and complicating hand in the person of the half-sister of one of the gangsters. And it is left to Mr. Robert Taylor, as to Mr. Conrad Veidt, to solve an apparently insoluble problem to the best of his great ability as an actor and a hero.

Space does not permit a detailed description of the close-packed action, the skilfully sustained suspense, or the harrowing climax of this exciting picture, which Mr. William A. Seiter has directed so strongly and economically. If there is any slackening of the tension, it is in a rather redundant number of dance sequences. These, however, in their realistically "dated" mode and dress, do much to establish the atmosphere of the period, which is also vividly suggested in various other ways. The part of Perry is one to which Mr. Robert Taylor is as admirably suited as Mr. Conrad Veidt to that of de Berault. Miss Barbara Stanwyck has, on the whole, an easier task than Annabella as the lady in the case. She has more to do and much more varied opportunities to show her mettle as an actress. Last—but certainly not least—there is Mr. Victor McLaglen. A huge, almost grotesque figure, shaken with sudden fits of uncontrollable laughter, tormenting all around him by the incessant playing of practical jokes, his performance as Jock Ramsay, tool of a mentally abler if physically more easily accounted for crook, stands out in memorable significance. To comment upon the high light of his acting would be to undermine much of the suspense of the whole picture for those who have not yet seen it. For, linked with all that has gone before as well as with what follows, it illuminates the dark places of as grippingly contrived a piece of fictional melodrama as the screen has seen for many a long day.

M. E. N.



"UNDER THE RED ROBE," AT THE NEW GALLERY: CONRAD VEIDT AS GIL DE BERAULT, THE ADVENTURER, AND ANNABELLA AS THE LADY MARGUERITE IN THE BRILLIANT FILM VERSION OF STANLEY WEYMAN'S FAMOUS ROMANCE.

It is scarcely necessary to recall to our readers the story of "Under the Red Robe." Gil de Berault, under sentence of death for duelling, is reprieved by Cardinal Richelieu on condition that he captures the rebel Duke de Foix. Gil (Conrad Veidt) makes his way into the Duke's chateau, only to fall in love with de Foix's sister, Lady Marguerite. "Under the Red Robe" was made at Denham.

Duke of Foix, leader of a Huguenot rebellion, which the prelate is determined to suppress. Obtaining access to the Duke's castle by a trick, an already dangerous task is soon made doubly difficult by de Berault's sudden falling in love with the Duke's lovely sister, the Lady Marguerite. It is a situation with which Mr. Veidt, of all our screen favourites, is perhaps most singularly well fitted to cope, to the ultimate reconciliation of conflicting love and honour. How he does so is a story tensely told in

word and picture and action. As for Annabella, she is a beguiling Marguerite, torn between love for and suspicion of the stranger thrust so dramatically into the masterless, nervous household, of which she takes such capable charge. It is not, perhaps, a part that does full justice to the complete range of her charm and talent, but it does at least allow her to enchant our eyes and to understand the dire nature of the predicament in which de Berault found himself when once he had looked into hers. Mr. Raymond Massey's striking make-up as Cardinal Richelieu is not the least of the technical successes of a picture on which it is obvious that an immense amount of care has been freely spent. His portrayal is necessarily drawn in bold outline only, but it has force and sharpness of edge. Nor has "comedy relief" been altogether neglected, for Mr. Romney Brent's performance as "the faithful dog" Marius, designed in a vein of helpful, if slightly ponderous, humour, punctuates the film with some well-earned laughs.

Crossing the Atlantic via the Gaumont, Haymarket, and covering two centuries on the way to "His Affair," we find ourselves in the White House of 1901, where President McKinley is giving a dance for the officers of the Army and the Navy. From among the latter, young Lieutenant Perry is summoned to the Presidential study, where he learns that, ordinary official means having proved inadequate, he is to resign his commission and undertake the perilous job



"HIS AFFAIR," AT THE GAUMONT, HAYMARKET: BRIAN DONLEVY AS BATISTE DURYEA (RIGHT) AND VICTOR MCLAGLEN AS JOCK RAMSAY, THE BANK ROBBER AND HIS ASSISTANT WHO ARE TRACKED DOWN BY A YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER (ROBERT TAYLOR).

The scene of "His Affair" is set in the U.S.A. at the beginning of the century. A series of sensational bank robberies are evidently being planned with the connivance of someone in high position in Washington. President McKinley entrusts a young naval officer, Lieutenant Perry, with the secret mission of tracking down the robbers. Barbara Stanwyck plays the part of Lil Duryea, the beautiful girl whom Perry wins from the formidable crook, Jock Ramsay.



CARDINAL RICHELIEU INSTRUCTS HIS HOT-HEADED EMISSARY IN "UNDER THE RED ROBE": RAYMOND MASSEY AS THE GREAT FRENCH STATESMAN; CONRAD VEIDT AS GIL DE BERAULT; AND ROMNEY BRENT AS MARIUS, BERAULT'S SERVANT (RIGHT).

a Hollywood pioneer, has formed his company at Denham with the object of producing films suitable for international distribution. Perhaps it is for this reason that the personnel of "Under the Red Robe" is so definitely cosmopolitan, its director being the famous Swede, Mr. Victor Seastrom, its stars Mr. Conrad Veidt and Annabella. However that may be, the combination has worked out to admirable effect, helped, it must be admitted, to no inconsiderable extent by the ambitiously designed settings of Mr. Frank Wells, whose name first came into prominence in this connection as long ago as "Things to Come."

It is so many years since I last re-read "Under the Red Robe" that I am unable to comment upon the fidelity or otherwise with which the details of Stanley Weyman's "best seller" have been treated. Not that this matters very much, because the story in itself is so essentially of the stuff of which kinematic romantic melodrama can be successfully made as to survive transference to the screen with its original vitality not only unimpaired, but strengthened by the visualisation of the printed pages of one's youth. On this ground, therefore, the picture stands the test of time satisfactorily enough. Its production has been set to modern tempo without detracting from the stateliness of life in seventeenth-century France. There is dignity and grace in the vast rooms and corridors of the rebel Duke of Foix, nobility and splendour in the sets that form the ante-rooms and audience-chambers of the Cardinal dictator Richelieu. The whole film has, indeed, been magnificently mounted and staged.

Against these splendid backgrounds the tall, virile figure of Mr. Conrad Veidt dominates the picture with fine

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

THE ARTIST LOOKS AT HIMSELF: "FIVE HUNDRED SELF-PORTRAITS."

Reviewed by FRANK DAVIS. (See illustrations on the opposite page.)



"FIVE HUNDRED SELF-PORTRAITS" ought to be popular, for it appeals to a far wider public than most books on art. For the first time a long series of pictures scattered over Europe and America is brought together, for the most part pictures of painters and sculptors whose names are familiar enough, but whose outward aspect is known only to the comparatively few who have an intimate acquaintance with the world's great collections. The result is impressive, amusing, and extraordinarily interesting, for it shows not merely what these men were like to the eye, but what they thought of themselves. Amateur psychologists will be able to indulge their amiable passion for probing into the secret places of the heart, connoisseurs will have a convenient book of reference as a guide to their memories, and the world and his wife will be able to see for themselves who was who. The introduction by Ludwig Goldscheider is brief and full of wisdom—and also wise in being brief, for this is one of those books in which the illustrations are all-important. It is wonderful value for half a guinea; the rotogravure is adequate, the colour-plates—one must tell the brutal truth—are rather poor, but one cannot expect anything better for the money. To do them well would add another guinea to the cost.

To make a perfect portrait of oneself must entail a degree of superhuman understanding granted to very few. It is easy enough to gaze earnestly into a mirror, but not so easy to avoid seeing in it a certain noble quality in those familiar features which may not be so obvious to one's friends. One or two great painters not much given to introspection—for example, Vermeer, of Delft—present us only with a view of their backs (Fig. 5; opposite page); others, like Botticelli, introduce themselves into large compositions as they would like to be, and not as they actually were; Vandyke

* (Phaidon Press; published in Vienna, 1937, and in London by Allen and Unwin; 10s. 6d.)

was conceited, and evidently wished posterity to remember the fact. What is at first sight odd, but on reflection wholly natural and reasonable, is the way in which nearly all these self-portraits sum up their authors' life work. It is not merely a question of style—a purely technical matter—but one feels that it would be possible to deduce the sort of man the painter was from his other pictures even if these self-portraits had never survived the passage of years.

tragedy reveals himself with complete unconsciousness.

That makes four guests—who are to be the other two? Not, I think, El Greco, for his is the type of genius (140-42) which would be poor company—one might almost say a long spoon would be required before one would care to sup with him—nor Brouwer (189, 190)—far too gross and boorish a fellow to consort with gentlemen—nor a pompous, self-satisfied ass like Guido Reni (163). Perhaps a fine Dutch landscape painter, such as Hercules Seghers (Fig. 2), who influenced Rembrandt; Rembrandt himself I would invite alone—I would not share his conversation with anyone. Lorenzo di Credi would be too melancholic (Fig. 3), Dürer would wish to monopolise the attention of the whole table (65); Rubens would be delightful, but a little too grand a personage for this company (e.g., 159). Hogarth would probably be quarrelsome, and drop some awful brick about foreigners (304)—he couldn't bear the French, and I don't think that even the wit and tact of Quentin de la Tour could quite smooth things over. It is really terribly difficult to choose the last guest—and how often one is up against the same difficulty in real life! On the whole, I think Corot—the young Corot at the height of his powers (Fig. 11); he would appreciate the others, cause no dissension, and talk as sweetly and wisely as any one of them.

Some of the nineteenth-century German painters included in the book are rather formidable gentlemen; their elders at the beginning of the century delightful incarnations of the romantic. Truly Goethe did not write "The Sorrows of Werther" in vain! A delicious family group of Overbeck, his wife and child (Fig. 4), still in the possession of the family at Lübeck, is a case in point.

I have rather emphasised the fact that this is a book for everyone: it would not be fair to give the impression that the serious student of painting and sculpture is forgotten. Quite apart from the convenience of having all these reproductions in a single volume, the preliminary essay is a sound piece of scholarship, and there is also a formidable bibliography (mainly German) which points the way to anyone who wishes to pursue in detail the various problems of identification inseparable from such a study.



1. "THE LAST SUPPER," IN WHICH DIRK BOUTS, THE FIFTEENTH-CENTURY NETHERLANDISH MASTER, PAINTED HIMSELF AS A SERVANT: THE ALTAR-PIECE IN ST. PETER'S, LOUVAIN, WITH THE ARTIST ON THE EXTREME RIGHT. (SEE OPPOSITE.)

Dirk Bouts (? 1415-1475) was the son of a landscape painter of Haarlem who settled in Louvain and was employed by the municipality there. The self-portrait in the above altar-piece is reproduced, enlarged, on the opposite page (Fig. 8).

Look at the pictures of Jan Steen (Fig. 12), for example, those jolly scenes painted with such humorous insight and such disregard for gentility—none but this odd, ugly, agreeable fellow could have done them—while the deadly serious, fanatically religious Zurbaran is nothing more nor less than a tormented, passionate saint from one of his big compositions. Indeed, anyone can enjoy this book by merely looking through its pages and wondering which half-dozen of these five hundred would make an ideal dinner-party. For my part, and in my present mood, I should like Nicolas Poussin on my right (Fig. 10) and Quentin de la Tour on my left (Fig. 7): the first would speak seriously and learnedly of ancient Rome, and the second would sparkle—a clever, intelligent face, that of an excellent talker. I would put Jehan Fouquet (Fig. 9) at the end of the table, partly because he has such a magnificent head, and partly on account of his astonishing "Virgin and Child" which belongs to the Antwerp Museum; it was lent to the French Exhibition at Burlington House in 1932, and is now, I see, in the loan exhibition of French Art at the Paris Exhibition. (The model for the Virgin, according to tradition, was Agnès Sorel, the mistress of Charles VII.) Next to him would be his Flemish contemporary, Dirk Bouts (Fig. 8), who, in "The Last Supper," has painted himself as the servant standing by the side-table (Fig. 1)—a great masterpiece of self-portraiture, because he is not worrying about his own soul—he is wholly preoccupied with the moving scene of which he is a witness, and in merely watching what he and we know to be but the first act of a great



2. HERCULES SEGHERS: A DUTCH PAINTER MUCH ADMIRER BY REMBRANDT, WHO WORKED OVER THIS SELF-PORTRAIT. Seghers, or Zeghers (1589-1645), was a painter of animals and landscapes. He was a favourite of Rembrandt, who owned no fewer than six of his landscapes in 1656. The portrait is now in the possession of M. Knoedler and Co., of New York.

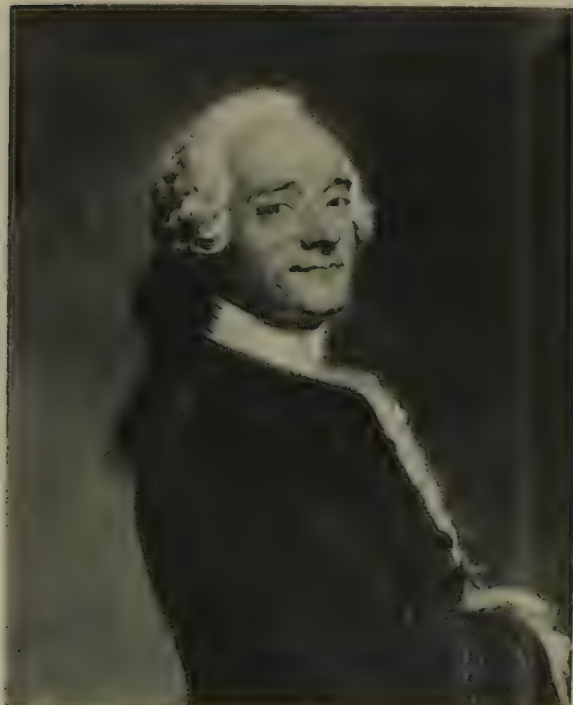


3. LORENZO DI CREDI (? 1459-1537): THE SELF-PORTRAIT NOW IN THE JOSEPH WIDENER COLLECTION, PHILADELPHIA. Reproductions from "Five Hundred Self-Portraits"; by Courtesy of the Publishers, George Allen and Unwin. Owners' Copyrights Strictly Reserved.

WHEN A GREAT ARTIST LOOKS AT HIMSELF :



4. FRIEDRICH OVERBECK (1789-1869): A SELF-PORTRAIT STILL IN THE POSSESSION OF THE OVERBECK FAMILY, LÜBECK.



7. QUENTIN DE LA TOUR (1704-1788), THE GREAT FRENCH PASTELIST: A SELF-PORTRAIT NOW AT THE MUSEUM AT AMIENS.



10. NICOLAS POUSSIN (1593-1665), THE FRENCH MASTER SO GREATLY ADMIRER BY CÉZANNE: A SELF-PORTRAIT IN THE LOUVRE.

It is always interesting to be put in close touch with an artist and get a glimpse of the manner of man it was who painted this or that famous picture. A self-portrait is even more fascinating, since, in it, the painter so frequently lets us know, intentionally or otherwise, how he wished himself to be seen. On these pages we illustrate some famous painters whose faces will not, perhaps, be familiar to our readers.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM "FIVE HUNDRED SELF-PORTRAITS"; BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, GEORGE ALLEN AND UNWIN. OWNERS' COPYRIGHTS STRICTLY RESERVED.



5. JAN VERMEER (1632-1675): A WORK IN WHICH THE ARTIST HAS ONLY DEPICTED HIS BACK VIEW. (Vienna; Czernin Gallery.)



8. DIRK BOUTS: THE SELF-PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST WHICH APPEARS IN HIS "LAST SUPPER," ILLUSTRATED OPPOSITE.



11. J.-B. COROT (1796-1875): A SELF-PORTRAIT—IN THE UFFIZI—OF THE YOUTHFUL ARTIST AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWERS.

OLD MASTER SELF-PORTRAITS— OPEN AND HIDDEN.



6. HANS MEMLING (1433-1494): A SELF-PORTRAIT IN A DETAIL FROM A TRIPTYCH PRESERVED AT CHATSWORTH.



9. JEHAN FOUQUET, THE FAMOUS FRENCH FIFTEENTH-CENTURY PAINTER: A SELF-PORTRAIT IN THE LIECHTENSTEIN GALLERY, VIENNA.



12. JAN STEEN (1626-1679): A SELF-PORTRAIT OF THE JOVIAL DUTCH PAINTER PRESERVED IN THE RIJKSMUSEUM, AMSTERDAM.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST AT HOME AND ABROAD RECORDED BY CAMERA.



A MEMORIAL DEDICATED TO UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO DIED IN ENGLAND DURING THE WAR: THE CEREMONY IN BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.

On August 15 Colonel Robert Woodside, vice-chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, dedicated at Brookwood Cemetery the last of the eight memorial chapels which have been unveiled in Europe this year. The Brookwood chapel commemorates 568 United States soldiers and sailors who died in England during the Great War, and it was arranged for the ceremony to be performed by General Pershing, who, however, was unable to be present. The British Government was represented by Mr. Duff Cooper.



EXHIBITED IN THE MUSEUM OF AN ENGLISH SCHOOL BUILT ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT YPRES: THE LATE LORD PLUMER'S UNIFORM.

The Ypres British School was built in 1929 by Eton as a memorial to Old Etonians who died in the Great War and stands on the battlefield. It has a hundred pupils, nearly all of whom have British fathers—most of them old soldiers and gardeners employed by the Imperial War Graves Commission. The late Lord Plumer laid the foundation-stone and his uniform is in the school museum.



COMMEMORATING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH NAVAL FORCES: A MEMORIAL TOWER UNVEILED AT BREST.

On August 12 a memorial tower erected by the United States was unveiled at Brest, and the Mayor, M. Le Gorgeu, gave an address. An inscription in English and French on the base reads: "Erected by the United States of America to commemorate the achievements of the naval forces of the United States and France during the World War."



SHOWING THE PRONOUNCED OVERHANG AT THE STERN: THE "RANGER" BEING OVERHAULED AFTER HER FIRST TWO VICTORIES.

An opportunity for many prominent American and Canadian yachtsmen to compare the differences in the forms of the competing yachts' hulls occurred after the "Ranger" had won her second victory over "Endeavour II." in the series of races for the "America's" Cup. Both yachts were hoisted up Herreshoff's yard at Bristol and the pronounced overhang at the "Ranger's" stern caused much comment.



SHOWING HER PRONOUNCED FORWARD OVERHANG: "ENDEAVOUR II." HAULED UP FOR EXAMINATION AFTER HER FIRST TWO DEFEATS.

After her first two crushing defeats, "Endeavour II." was hoisted up and examined thoroughly for any hull or rig defects. Nothing was found, however, to account for her lack of speed, and the superiority of the defender "Ranger" was attributed to her hull form, evolved by means of tank tests, and the use of a new form of quadrilateral jib.



FLOODED BY THE HEAVIEST RAIN FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS: A ROAD IN KINGSTON, SURREY, ONE OF THE WORST AFFECTED DISTRICTS.

Violent thunderstorms on August 13 were accompanied by the heaviest rain for twenty-seven years. Localities in almost every county suffered and in London the storm was particularly severe. Traffic was disorganised in many places when the wood blocks forming the road were forced up by the flooding and railway services were delayed. Over an inch and a half of rain fell in an hour following a thunderstorm. At Kingston, which was one of the worst affected districts,



ALMOST SUBMERGED AFTER BEING TRAPPED IN THE TORRENTIAL DOWNPOUR: AN ABANDONED LORRY STANDING ON A FLOODED ROAD AT WILLESDEN.

many roads were under a foot of water and several cars were trapped under the railway bridge and had to be towed out by breakdown lorries. Telephones failed all over the London area owing to the cables being penetrated by water and thirty exchanges were affected in this way. Knightsbridge became impassable to traffic going west and it had to be diverted along another route; while outside the Royal Thames Yacht Club there was a stream of water two feet deep.

CLUBBERWOCKY

(re-played from "Alice")

'Twas niblig and the tweeded droves
Did wag and swipe as they offplayed,
All uppish were the caddicoves
With the golf bags arrayed.

"Beware the Potterhunt, my son,
The jaws that boast, the score that's scratch.
Beware the clubclub man and shun
The graspious medal match."

He took his smashie club in hand,
Long time the Pothunt foe he fought;
So rested he by the thirteenth tee
And stood awhile in thought.

And as in sportish thought he stood,
The Potterhunt with eyes of flame
Came boasting up with his new wood
And blurbled of his game.



"All square, beware," he thought and thought,
The driver head went sweeply back;
He laid it dead and was ahead
And came oneupping back.

"And hast thou slain the Potterhunt,
What is the secret, man inspired?"
"Guinness a day—I always say
Have Guinness when you're Tired."

'Twas Nuncheon and the tweeded mass
Gave putter up for nibble-spoon,
All downish was the Guinnessglass
For strengthly afternoon.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MANY men lament nowadays the lack of opportunities for leading an open-air life, but some careers still offer escape from the humdrum routine of the office desk. Explorers, field workers, and collectors, for example, are required for various sciences, such as geography and geology, zoology, botany, archaeology, ethnology and anthropology. It is with these last two, and with nature photography, that my books this week are largely concerned.

Unusual upbringing and subsequent experiences lend distinctive fascination to the reminiscences of a well-known anthropologist (with whose work on the Stone Age in East Africa our readers are familiar), told in "WHITE AFRICAN." By L. S. B. Leakey. With twenty-four illustrations (Hodder and Stoughton; 15s.). This is not an anthropological treatise, but a book of personal memories setting forth the lighter side of the author's expeditions. It covers the period from his birth in 1903—the son of missionary parents—at Kabete, near Nairobi, to the end of his thirtieth year, and of his third East African Archaeological Expedition. A fourth season, he mentions, has since been completed, and he hopes that a fifth and sixth will follow. The significance of the book's title appears from the following remark by an African chief on a recent visit to England: "We call him the blackman with a white face."

The Great War, which broke out when he was just eleven, had a dominant influence on Dr. Leakey's career. But for that event, he would have returned to England at thirteen and become a typical public school product; as it was, he remained in Kenya till late in 1919, and those six formative years gave his outlook and attainments a different stamp. He had private tuition, mixed with African boys, and developed a strong taste for nature-study, especially bird life; but in 1915 a book which arrived from England as a Christmas present—"Days Before History," by H. N. Hall—diverted his allegiance to archaeology. When, at sixteen, after the war, he actually went to a public school in England, his uncommon experiences made him feel rather a fish out of water, but he was able to revive his ornithological pursuits, and ultimately, through his own persistence, the school proved a stepping-stone to Cambridge and a coveted degree in anthropology.

At this point in Dr. Leakey's life-story, my already strong interest becomes stronger still, for in 1922 he did what I had done exactly thirty years before—became an undergraduate of "John's," with rooms in the Third Court. His Cambridge career was interrupted by a kick on the head at football. Thus he lost his chance of being a "Rugger" Blue, for though after the game he was invited to play for the University, his injury necessitated a year's rest. But this proved a boon in other respects, for it led to his joining an expedition to Tanganyika to collect dinosaur remains for the British Museum of Natural History. He returned to Cambridge in 1925, and describes humorously his terror at having to lecture on the East African expedition before the Vice-Chancellor and all the "big-wigs" of Cambridge. Another entertaining episode was the Gilbertian situation brought about when the University, seeking examiners to examine him in Kikuyu (which he took, with French, for Modern Languages), was recommended by another learned body to employ Mr. L. S. B. Leakey! The tale became so much distorted that he was often called "the man who examined himself in Kikuyu." Actually the problem was solved by employing as examiner a tutor who knew other African tongues, but had learnt Kikuyu from him. Dr. Leakey's most amusing Cambridge anecdote, however, relates to his demonstration with a big tribal signalling drum which he had brought back from Africa. Its thunderous noise, the source of which he ingeniously concealed from the enquiring authorities, caused great perturbation in the college.

Science, again, was the primary motive of adventures recounted in "GULLA THE TRAMP." An Ethnological Indiscretion. By John Carlin. Illustrated from Photographs by Gulla (Cape; 12s. 6d.). From the dedication we gather that Gulla is a nickname for Augusta Melida Johanna, Doctor of Philosophy of the Friedrich Wilhelm University in Berlin, and that the word rhymes with "fuller" rather than "duller." She previously tramped for 1200 miles through the Cameroons in Nigeria, and later

had visited Togoland, where she made a film accepted on the Continent as a classic. On the expedition recorded in this book, Mr. Carlin joined her "as fellow-tramp and escort—essential for a woman traveller in Latin Africa." He writes as the "unscientific partner" and describes in lively fashion the human side of their wanderings among the Fulbe and Bororo tribes in the French Cameroons. A dramatic episode occurred when the travellers were suspected of spying and Gulla was haled away to the provincial capital, Yaounde, where, however, an interview with the French Governor dispelled the trouble. As a travel story this book has unusual charm and distinction.

My batch of books concerning nature and naturalists is headed by a tribute to a famous Victorian from a kindred

the letterpress there are cogent remarks on the Wild Birds Protection Act, and the villainies of egg-collectors.

Of kindred appeal is another attractive and well-illustrated quarto entitled "A BIRD-LOVER'S BRITAIN." By G. K. Yeates. With seventy-four Photographs of sixty-one Different Species (Philip Allan; 15s.). Mr. Yeates classifies his nine descriptive chapters according to different types of country. In the section entitled "The Wood," he discusses the problem of vermin and the ethics of game-preservation, defending certain birds, such as the sparrow-hawk, "condemned without a fair hearing." Like Mr. Seton Gordon, he acknowledges the help of his wife.

In yet another bird book, of a very different type, an American physiologist tells how he converted his laboratory into an aviary, somewhat to the disturbance, one would imagine, of his previous researches. The tale is told in "CANARY." The History of a Family. By Gustav Eckstein (Faber; 7s. 6d.). With all its humour and simplicity, the author conveys in his artless narrative much keen observation on the habits and characters of his pets. An even more remarkable instance of human-avian friendship is the main interest of "THE LORE OF THE LYREBIRD." By Ambrose Pratt, President, Royal Zoological Society of Victoria. With foreword by Sir Colin Mackenzie (Melbourne: Robertson and Mullens; 5s.). The lyrebird, a beautiful and highly intelligent songster, is a unique denizen of a single narrow tract in Australia, and the author pleads earnestly for its preservation.

I am reminded of Grey Owl and his works in reading "BEAVER PIONEERS." By Wendell and Lucie Chapman. Authors of "The Little Wolf." Illustrated with Photographs by the Authors (Scribner's Sons; 7s. 6d.). This book takes the form of a story (written rather on the same lines as Henry Williamson's "Tarka the Otter" and "Salar the Salmon") in which the adventures of the creatures are told as human adventures are told in a novel. The authors are modern enough to eschew the happy ending. The incidents of the story are based on their own observations of beaver colonies in the United States and Canada.

Being no scientist, I am unable to criticise (though from a general reader's point of view I find it much of interest) a serious work of scientific theory such as "EVOLUTION OUT OF DOORS." A Study of Sex Differences and Animal Coloration. By Henry J. C. Molony, late of the Indian Police. Edited and with an Appendix by J. R. de la H. Marett. Photographs by Cherry and John Kearton (Hutchinson's Scientific and Technical Publications; 15s.).

Dipping into the author's pages, I am attracted by his easy style and his readable manner of presenting a great wealth of fact and argument. Like Mr. Yeates, but in the farmer's interest rather than that of the game-preservation, Major Molony deprecates the extermination of certain birds of prey. "Great complaint," he writes, "is made by agriculturists in England of the large increase of sparrows and starlings and other destructive birds. . . . The terror inspired in small birds by the presence of a single hawk was demonstrated when the great Exhibition of 1851 was about to be opened. The buildings were infested with sparrows, and all efforts to dislodge them had failed until appeal was made to the Duke of Wellington, who suggested that a sparrow-hawk be sent for; and then the desired effect was at once achieved. The long-winged falcons, which fly in the open, should be regarded as the farmer's friends."

As far as I can see, Major Molony has not much to say concerning the coloration of insects, except spiders and ladybirds. In its external manifestations, that subject is exquisitely illustrated in a new addition to the Art and Colour in Nature series, presenting the picturesque side of tropical entomology, namely, "THE BEAUTY OF BUTTERFLIES." With Introduction by Julian Huxley, Secretary, Zoological Society of London. Text by Professor Adolf Portmann. With twelve Colour Plates from Nature (Batsford; 5s. 6d.). The brilliance of hue and variety of design in the great tropical butterflies, as here represented, are almost unbelievable. C. E. B.



A "HOLIDAY" CHANCELLERY FOR HERR HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN, HIS MOUNTAIN RETREAT IN SOUTHERN BAVARIA: THE NEW BUILDING, IN WHICH CONFERENCES OF THE FÜHRER'S ADVISERS CAN BE HELD, THEREBY SAVING HIM FROM TRAVELLING TO BERLIN.

Recent European crises have generally been attended by the announcement that "Herr Hitler has returned from his holiday retreat at Berchtesgaden to Berlin." In future crises this will not be necessary, since full office accommodation for Ministers and advisers and their staffs is provided in the new Berchtesgaden "holiday chancellery."

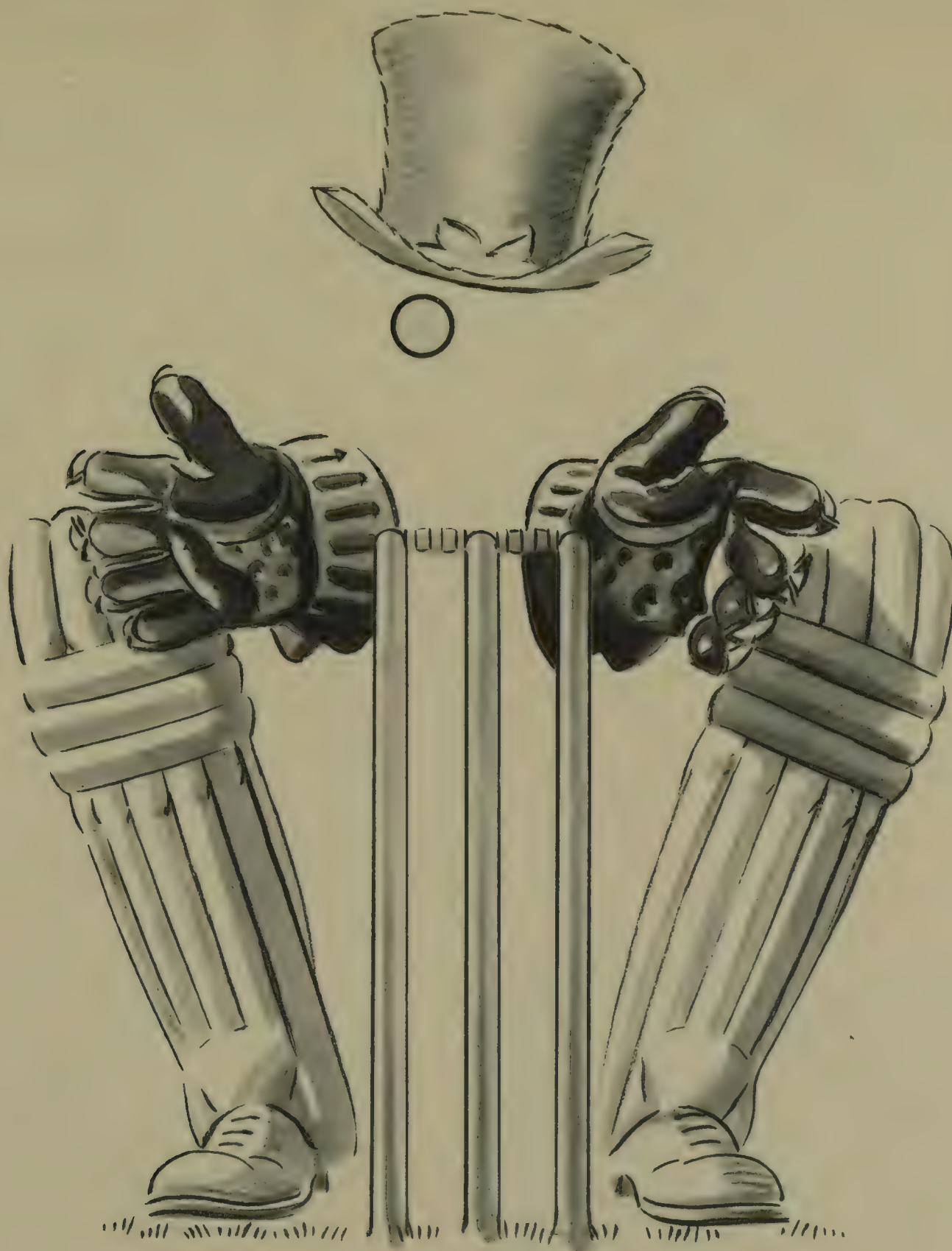
spirit of our own day—"RICHARD JEFFERIES." Selections of his Work, with Details of his Life and Circumstance, his Death and Immortality. By Henry Williamson. Illustrated (Faber; 7s. 6d.). The extracts from Jefferies form the bulk of the book, which thus amounts to a prose anthology, with a prefatory note to each group of quotations, an introduction, and an epigraph. Mr. Williamson extols Jefferies not only as a nature-lover, but as a visionary, poet, and "philosopher striving that future men shall not suffer in childhood as he suffered." He expresses lifelong affection for Jefferies' books and describes recent visits to the latter's old home near Swindon, where Bevis's lake has now become a swimming-pool. This appreciation is so sympathetic and whole-hearted that one feels disappointed when Mr. Williamson ends by declaring that after all, he could not write his long-projected book about Jefferies, "a prophet whose testimony and fate is everywhere in [his] own works." As he points out, however, the pathetic life of Jefferies has been told in the biography by Edward Thomas. There is also an interesting study by Reginald Arkell.

One of the most beautiful books of its kind pictorially, and full of interest, too, for its written descriptions and reminiscences, is "THIRTY YEARS OF NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY." A Personal Record of Two Observers. By Seton Gordon. Illustrated in 108 Collotype Photographs taken by the author and his wife (Cassell; 21s.). It is impossible to imagine anything finer or better reproduced than these photographs, which include eagles and many other birds, marine and otherwise, seals, and red deer, all in their natural haunts in Scotland and elsewhere. In



THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: AN EMBROIDERED HOOD, SUCH AS CONTINUED TO BE WORN IN ENGLAND (ESPECIALLY BY WIDOWS) RIGHT INTO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, ALTHOUGH ORIGINALLY AN EARLY TUDOR FASHION.

This quaint linen hood, embroidered in silk "black work," shows the last development of the coiling tendril pattern which may be traced from Celtic ornament through ecclesiastical embroideries. The four types of flowers represented are the woodbine (honeysuckle) and gillyflower (carnation), the lily and the daffodil. Hoods of this shape were a survival of the early Tudor fashion; but they continued to be worn probably well into the seventeenth century by elderly women and especially by widows.



“It isn’t Cricket....”

said Johnnie Walker

“ that makes us take a short holiday from distilling in the summer months. It is because there are certain processes in the distilling of whisky which call for cool weather and *naturally* cool fresh water; even a swift-running Highland stream is not quite cold enough all the year round for all the processes of fine distilling.



“This holiday we give to whisky-making is just one instance of the care

taken in distilling, maturing and blending the Johnnie Walker you enjoy on a fine summer day. When you hear the soda fizz into the glass and the ice tinkle, you know (if you have asked for Johnnie Walker by name) that you are going to have a really good drink.”

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Born 1820 — still going strong

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

THE PUBLIC AND ITS MONEY.

"I THOUGHT it was so nice of them to write and tell me about it" . . . such was the explanation given, not so long ago, by a dear old lady when she was asked why she had subscribed a considerable sum for shares in a company of a kind that was obviously unsuitable as an investment for her. This sort of sweet good-nature is probably rare, as applied to the problems of investment; but it is merely an extreme example of the easy-going indifference with which many people still approach the question of placing their funds in securities. With this kind of sentiment on their side, it is small wonder that share-pushers reap a handsome harvest. And many other, much more common, qualities possessed by those who own wealth, and also by those who do not own it but desire it, play into the hands of those who make a living by preying on the community by selling it bogus investments. In almost every one of us the gambling instinct is strong; some people are saved from it by religious and moral scruples, but even in their case it is nearly always there, ready to assert itself if temptation is put before them in a sufficiently specious form. And a very large number of more easy-going folk hold the view that in almost every act of life there is some element of risk, and consequently of chance, and that this being so—since life has necessarily so much gambling element in it—an occasional flutter on the turf or in the stock markets is a perfectly legitimate amusement.

THE RISING STANDARD.

Another influence which increases the general readiness to gamble in securities is the prevalent feeling that we ought to get much more out of life in the way of varied amusement and experience than used to satisfy our more ascetic forebears. This instinct, though there is something to be said against it on philosophical grounds, certainly has a stimulating effect on economic progress. We are, as a general rule, much more determined consumers than we used to be; and our rising demands furnish the expanding market without which industrial growth is impossible. But the point that concerns us for the moment is the influence of these demands for more goods and services per head on the readiness

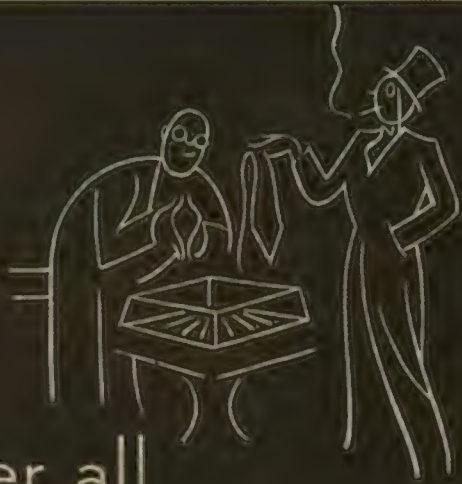
to gamble shown by the modern public. When we find that our incomes do not suffice to give us as much fun as we want, and when at the same time we are told by fortunate friends that they have made comfortable profits by backing speculative tips, it almost seems to be tempting Providence to neglect the opportunities afforded by the financial machine for reinforcing one's income by betting that some share or commodity is going to rise in price.

THE PRESSURE OF TAXATION.

And the high rate of taxation also pushes us down the same path. In Victorian days, we used to think an income tax of 1s. 3d. in the pound a monstrous extortion. Now, thanks to the dismal consequences of bad war finance and the quickened conscience of the nation concerning the need for social expenditure, we submit with a fair amount of philosophy to an income tax of 5s. None the less, the half-yearly income tax cheque pulls a big molar out of our biting power as consumers. If, then, we see a chance of getting the stock markets, or anyone who shows us an opportunity of profitable gambling operations, to help us to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer, here is another reason why such methods have a stronger appeal in these times. With all these influences in favour of devices by which we hope (though very often the hope is vain) to increase our command of the varied items in life's feast, it is not very surprising to find the Committee on Share-Pushing telling us that, though clergymen, widows and spinsters are perhaps more frequently victimised than other members of the public, "the victims of fraudulent share-vendors and persons engaged in similar activities were not always limited to those who might be regarded as inexperienced in matters of stocks and shares or in financial matters generally," and that the annual victimisation of the public in connection with fraudulent dealings in stocks and shares involves a very large sum; though the Committee regarded a sum of £5 millions annually, suggested by a witness as the figure of the public's losses, as an over-estimate. How far the proposals of the Committee for putting an end to this evil will be effective, if adopted by Parliament, remains to be seen—its efforts, as usual in all such cases, were hampered by the need to avoid interfering with legitimate business. But the real cure for the public's propensity to be deluded by share-pushers is only to be found in the slow-moving processes of experience and education.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

Just at present, the speculating public is in a chastened mood, having been taught a terribly severe lesson in the first few months of this year. It ought to have learnt from it that these are not days in which speculation can be indulged in with any approach to the safety that used to be possible in former times. This is because all business affairs, on the smooth progress of which profitable speculation depends, are nowadays liable to be interfered with and upset by Governmental action, or even hints of Governmental action, to a degree that is one of the most baffling features of this "brave new world." Look at what has happened in the last few months. Trade conditions, in this and most other countries, have been highly favourable, with rising production and demand, and generally increasing profits and dividends. But first we had a gold scare, started because President Roosevelt and his advisers thought, with good reason, that speculation in America was getting out of hand, and proceeded, in order to check it, to hint at a measure which would have upset the whole world's economic balance, having entirely miscalculated the effect on general business sentiment of their proposal. When markets had hardly recovered from this blow, they reeled under another one administered by our own Chancellor of the Exchequer in the form of a tax which, as first proposed, would have taken all the heart out of enterprise. The gold scare having been buried, and the N.D.C. having been shorn of its worst features, confidence began to return, though very slowly, and for a moment the outlook was improved by the hope of better relations between this country and Italy. Then there came that tiresome incident of the German journalists expelled from England, for reasons which the Home Office did not think fit to specify, followed by the German reprisal against the Berlin correspondent of *The Times*. This was very inopportune interruption to the better progress of Anglo-German relations, so important to peace and world-trade. And finally, the growth of that war cloud in the Far East brought in a fresh complication in a situation already more than sufficiently darkened by the problem of Spain. To the real investor who holds his securities for income, all these upsets are a matter of more or less indifference, except that they sometimes give him pleasant opportunities for increasing his holdings cheaply. To the speculator they are an exasperating source of disappointment and loss.



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The old Training Squadron, which ceased to exist in 1902, comprised *Calypto*, *Volage*, *Active* and *Rover*, iron corvettes of about 3,000 tons. The three first named are shown in the picture, *Calypto* being in the centre. In *Canada*, another vessel of the "C" class belonging to the Squadron, King George V. served as a midshipman.

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IT was to the great downland ridge that the fat rich Wealden country looked for protection from marauding carracks and brigantines from overseas. And where the southing rivers cut the glistening chalk, men built their strongholds to guard the valley ways. Battle and Bodiam, Hurstmonceaux and Arundel—the very names spell history. Well was the work done . . . turret and keep and lilyed moat still stand in tribute to that steadfast watch. This steadfastness has preserved us other things besides our liberty—such comforts as that grand old English beer that you call Worthington—first brewed for the men who lived so hard and saw so clear.





Looking Forward to the Autumn.

The Directoire influence, in a very attractive form, is making itself felt, especially where hats are concerned. Some, known by the name of "profile," reveal half of the head; as a matter of fact, they have one side up, and the other down. "Stovepipe" toques, ultra high, and expressed in velvet, are meeting with success. Neat tricorne hats, reinforced with frills at the back, which continue to the base of the neckline, are new, and so are the velvet plaques outlined with a coiled twist of multi-coloured ribbons. Destined to accompany these are enormous butterfly bows, also of ribbon, while veils have by no means been abandoned. Reverting to dresses, the waist-line is higher, being emphasised with a shaped belt; there is often a shoulder yoke, the material between it and the belt being gathered. This is extremely becoming to the woman who is not as slender as she would like to be. Tweeds are rather gay, and are used for capes and coats with plain skirts. Quite a new note is struck by the classic tailor-made in a non-committal shade with a bright Romany, violet, or canary-yellow undercoat. These coats have short sleeves and often the pockets are outlined with narrow braid, which is sometimes worked in a fob or an albert watch-chain design; the latter, in gold, were worn by men in bygone days.

Lavender—the Lovable Fragrance.

Fields and fields of lavender are being picked by women and girls for the making of Yardley's Lavender, which is beloved by women all the world over. It is cooling and reviving, while its fresh fragrance has a charm that is entirely its own. There is a soap endowed with this subtle perfume; it has a soft, mellow lather, and most assuredly it should be used in conjunction with Lavendomeal, a new bath luxury. The perfume ranges in price from 2s. 6d. in sprinkler bottles, to £2 2s. in decanters. All wishing to know about the beauty treatments, which are really delightful, must write to 33, Old Bond Street.

It is during the days when lavender is waiting to be gathered that women in general are thinking of pretty summer frocks; others remember that somewhere the sun is always shining, and so these dresses are ever welcome. To Walpole's, New Bond Street, must be given the credit of those portrayed. The one on the left is of natural spotted linen, and costs 69s. 6d. Flowered shantung makes the one in the centre with pin-tucked georgette vest and cuffs, for 79s. 6d.; the pretty checked gingham affair on the right is only 35s. 9d. A fact that cannot be made too widely known is that this firm have a "speciality" Macclesfield dress for 49s. 6d.; the hip measurements are from 36 to 44, and it is available with or without short sleeves.



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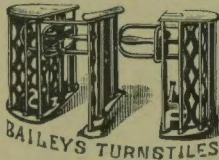
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Monte-Carlo—Le Grand Hotel—350 Rooms. 280 Bathrooms. Entirely Renovated 1934. Inclusive from 65 Frs. With bath from 80 Frs. Open all year.

Monte-Carlo—The Monte Carlo Palace—1st class up-to-date—facing Casino—sea-view—open all the year. Inclusive from 50 Frs. with Bath from 65 Frs.

GERMANY

Baden-Baden (Black Forest).—Brenner's Parkhotel.—Pension from M. 14.

Baden-Baden—Buhlerhöhe—800 mt. (2,600 feet) Kurhaus and Sanatorium. Diets, Rest-cures. Pension from R.M. 11 upwards.

Baden-Baden—Hotel Frankfurter Hof—Wholly renovated. Facing Kurpark; a home from home. Manager's wife English. Prices moderate.

Baden-Baden—Holland Hotel. 150 beds, large park, close Casino. Pension terms: R.M. 11 upwards. Personal Management: H. A. Rössler.

Baden-Baden—Hotel Stadt Strassburg—Fr. Hoellischer. First-class family hotel. Full pension from R.M. 9.

Bad Kissingen—Staatl.—Kurhaushotel—World-renowned house. Mineral baths in hotel. Garages.

Bad Kissingen—Hotel Reichshof—Distinguished Family Hotel. Garage. Opposite Park.

Bad Nauheim—Hotel Augusta Victoria—Situated directly opposite the Baths. Park. Every comfort. Full pension from R.M. 9.

Bad Nauheim—Jeschke's Grand Hotel.—The leading hotel. Open as usual, but better than ever. Special reduced rates in 1937.

Bad Nauheim—Palast Hotel—Most beautiful position facing the Kur-park and Baths. Ex. cuisine. Special diets. Pension from R.M. 10.

Bad Nauheim—Hilbert's Park Hotel—First-class Family Hotel. Unique location in quietest position of the Kur-Park opposite. Baths and Springs.

GERMANY—(Continued)

Bad Schwalbach (Taunus)—Staatl. Kurhotel. Every room with private toilet and balcony. Built 1931. Terms from R.M. 10.50.

Cologne—Hotel Comœdlenhof—Nr. Stn. & Cath. New wing Dec. 1936. Rms. fm. R.M. 4, lav. & toil. fr. R.M. 6, pr. b. fr. R.M. 8. Gar. adj. A. Grieshaber, Mgr.

Cologne, Schweizerhof, Victorlastrasse 11—100 beds—all mod. com.—gar. cen., quiet sit.—a home from home. Inc. Terms fr R.M. 7. Manager: P. Prenzler.

Freiburg—Hotel Zähringer Hof—The leading hotel of the district; thoroughly first-class; 160 beds, 50 bath-rooms.

Garmisch—Bavarian Alps—Sonnenbühl—Golf Hotel, facing the Zugspitze. First-class family hotel. Excellent Cuisine

Hanover—Hotel Ernst August—The city's most distinguished hotel of international name. Owner: Friedr. Wilh. Nolte.

Heidelberg—Hotel Europe—First class. Quiet location in old park. Rooms from 5 R.M.

Leipzig—Hotel Astoria—The latest and most perf. hotel bldg. Select home of Intern. Soc. and Arist'cy. Man. by M. Hartung, Coun. of Com.

Munich—Grand Hotel Continental.—Where everyone feels at home. Quiet location. Moderate terms. Garage.

Munich—Hotel Grunewald—Opposite central station. 300 beds. Every comfort. Bierstube.

Munich—Hotel "Der Königshof" Karlsplatz—1st class. Central situation. 150 rooms. 50 baths. From 5 Mks. New Garage in hotel.

Wiesbaden—Hotel Schwarzer Bock—1st-class family hotel, 300 beds. Medicinal Bath in hotel. Golf, Tennis. Garage. Pension from Marks 9.

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Wiesbaden—Palast Hotel—First-class hotel opposite Kochbrunnen. Every possible comfort. Own bath-establishment. Pension from R.M. 10.

Wiesbaden—Hotel Rose—World-renowned Hotel, own bathing establishment. Patronised by English and American Society. Pension from Marks 11.

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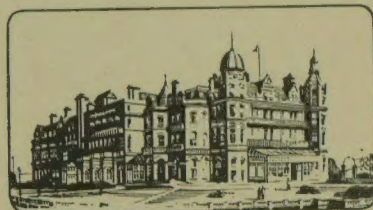
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